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**RUDIMENTS**  
**OF**  
**HEBREW GRAMMAR.**



✓  
**RUDIMENTS**

OF

**HEBREW GRAMMAR.**

---

IN TWO PARTS.

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**PART I.**

CONTAINING A TABLE OF ROOTS; WITH AN ACCOUNT OF  
THE FORMATION, INFLECTION, AND COMPOSITION OF  
WORDS.

**PART II.**

TREATING OF THE VERB REGULAR, AND IRREGULAR; WITH  
A VOCABULARY OF NOUNS, VERBS, AND PARTICLES:  
  
AND AN INTRODUCTION TO READING WITH POINTS.

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**THIRD EDITION.**

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**GLASGOW:**

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## ADVERTISEMENT.

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THE use of the following pages is to imprint the Hebrew Primitives, or roots, on the memory of the learner, and to show him by what accessions of the formative letters the derivative words are formed from the roots, and by what prefixes, and affixes, complex terms are compounded.

The Hebrew Primitives are about 2000, and may be soon committed to memory. For this purpose the learner should first *read* the Table fluently, thus :

<div style="display: inline-block; text-align: center;"> <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; width: 100px; margin: 0 auto;"></div> <div style="margin-top: -10px; margin-left: 40px;">א</div> </div>	<div style="text-align: center; margin-bottom: 10px;">ב</div>
	בדהחדלןסקר

אבס, אבן, אבל, אבך, אבה, אבה, אנד, אבב, אנק, אנר. He should then *transcribe* all the primitives in columns,

אבב

אבר

אבה

and afterwards add to each root its *leading meaning* in English, from ROBERTSON'S Compendious Hebrew Dictionary. This triple exercise will fix the roots indelibly in his memory.

When the learner is in possession of the Roots, he will easily see how the derivative nouns are *formed*, and the verbs *inflected*, and other words *compounded*. The few pages from 29 to 37, will show him the process of such formation, inflection, and composition,

The derivative forms, which should also be committed to memory, are, together with the primitives, 5642, and may be conveniently transcribed from Buxtorf's Lexicon. With this acquisition of the primitives and derivatives of the language, and the general principles of formation, inflection, and composition contained in these Rudiments, confirmed by the perusal of some portions of Scripture;\* the learner may proceed with great advantage to the critical, or Masoretic, study

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\* Leusden's *Compendium Biblicum*, which contains all the words of the Bible, both Chaldee and Hebrew, is divided into *seventy-two* lessons, each lesson consisting of *two* duodecimo pages and a half, and may be easily read through in 72 days or with a little more diligence in 36.

of the language in Israel Lyons's, or Yeates's, or Frey's Introductions, and afterwards in the more elaborate grammars of James Robertson, or Starkius, or, above all, of Schrøeder.

T. ST. DAVID'S.

*Abergwilly, Aug. 1813.*



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# RULES FOR THE ANALYSIS OF HEBREW WORDS.

1. Have the Vocabulary of primitives perfectly by heart.

2. Learn to compound, and you will have no difficulty in decompounding.

3. Be well acquainted with the accidents of grammar, denoting *time*, *person*, *gender*, *number*, and other *accessions* to the root.

4. Remember which letters of the Alphabet are called *radical*, and which *servile* ;

5. and that, if any of the eleven radical letters are in the word, which is to be analysed, they belong (with very few exceptions) to the root ; and if there are three radical letters, they constitute the root. But

6. be perfect in the Primitives, and every thing else will follow of course.





# RUDIMENTS

## OF

# HEBREW GRAMMAR.

### PART I.

OF THE NAMES AND PRONUNCIATION OF THE HEBREW LETTERS.

THERE are two and twenty letters in the Hebrew alphabet: *Aleph, Beth, Gimel, Daleth, He, Vau, Zain, Heth, Teth, Jod, Kaph, Lamed, Mem, Nun, Samech, Oin, Pe, Tsade, Koph, Resh, Shin, Tau.\**

\* These letters are all considered as consonants by those who follow the Masoretic method of reading Hebrew; and are expressed by the aid of artificial *points*, equivalent to the vowels in other languages. These points are of great antiquity, and their use ought to be familiar to the reader of the Hebrew scriptures; but they add greatly to the difficulty of first acquiring a knowledge of the Hebrew language. To lessen this difficulty, various methods have been devised of reading Hebrew without them. For this purpose the letters א, ה, ו, י, ע, have been adopted by many as vowels. In this introduction to Hebrew ה retains its ancient name and power, because its proposed use, as a vowel, is sufficiently answered by the supplemental sound of *e* between the consonants;—and its corresponding *use* and *figure* in the Greek and Roman alphabets, and its own Hebrew *name*, oppose its admission as a vowel.

The sounds *th* for א, *k* for כ, *s* for ס, *o* for ע, *p* for פ, *q* for ק, *t* for ת, are sufficiently countenanced, for our present purpose, by their corresponding place or figure in the alphabet of the Greeks, who derived their letters from the Hebrews, and may be supposed to have followed their pronunciation, as

## HEBREW LETTERS.

Name.	Fig.	Power.	Remarks.
Aleph	א	A, at	they did anciently their mode of writing from right to left.
Beth	ב	B, b	ט has the aspirated sound in the first letter of its Greek name θητα from בית.
Gimel	ג	γ, go	• is rendered in Greek by η in θητα from בית, and βητα from בית.
Daleth	ד	Δ, d	כ is κ in its Greek name καπα, and c, inverted, in the Roman alphabet.
He	ה	H, h	ס is σ inverted.
Vau	ו	— oo, v	ץ corresponds with ο in its place before פ.
Zain	ז	ζ, z	פ is unaspirated in its Greek and Latin name.
Heth	ח	— hh	ק is the inverse figure of q, and has the same place in the alphabet.
Teth	ט	θ, th	ת was pronounced t, not th, by the Greeks, in θητα from בית, βητα from בית, and δελτα from דלת.
Jod	י	ι, ee, y	
Kaph	כ	K, k	
Lamed	ל	λ, l	
Mem	מ	μ, m	
Nun	נ	ν, n	
Samech	ס	σ, s	
Oin	ע	— o	
Pe	פ	Π, p	
Tsade	צ	— ts	
Koph	ק	— q	
Resh	ר	P, r	
Shin	ש	— sh	
Tau	ת	T, t	

\* \* \* The cross lines in the Table, p. 3. are placed there to mark a curious circumstance in the construction of the Hebrew alphabet. The *radical* and *servile* letters are not only equal in number, but are arranged in exact proportion to each other. 1. Two serviles and two radicals; 2. two serviles and two

## DIFFERENT SPECIES OF HEBREW LETTERS.

Servile.	Radical.	Final.	Dilated.	Similar.	Of the same organ.
Aleph א			ז		Gutturals.
Beth ב	Gimel ג			כב	א
	Daleth ד			נג	ה
				ךך	ה
					ע
He ה			ה	תחה	Labials.
Vau ו	Zain ז				ו
	Heth ח				ו
					מ
					פ
	Teth ט			מט	Linguals.
Jod י				ווי	ו
					ט
Kaph כ		ך			ל
Lamed ל			ך		ל
Mem מ		ם	ם	םם	נ
Nun נ	Samech ס	ן			נ
	Oin ע				ר
	Pe פ	ף		עץ	ר
	Tsade צ	ץ			ת
					Dentals.
	Koph ק				ז
	Resh ר				ס
Shin ש					ע
Tau ת			ת		א
					ש
					ש
					ג
					י
					ח
					ק
					ק

radicals ; 3. *one* radical and one servile ; 4. *four* serviles and four radicals ; 5. *two* radicals and two serviles.

## HEBREW PRIMITIVES IN

א

ב ג ד ה

OF THE FOLLOWING TABLE.

אבב

אבד

אבה

אבה

אבך

אבל

אבן

אבס

אבק

אבר

אגד

אגז

אגל

אגס

אגן

אגף

אגר

אדב

אדם

אדן

אדר

אדש

אהב

A  
TABLE  
OF  
HEBREW PRIMITIVES.

א	
בדהחךלןסקר	ב 1
דזלסןקר	ג 2
בסןרש	ד 3
בהל	ה 4
	ו 5
בדהילןקרת	ו 6
	ז 7
אבדהלןקר	ז 8
	ח 9
דהזלסרש	ח 10
דטסןר	ט 11
	י 12
בדהךלסןקשת	י 13
	ך 14
לןקר	כ 15
	ל 16
גהוחךלסןקין	ל 17
	ם 18

## א

הלןקרש	מ	19
	ן	20
החידןספקש	נ	21
סןקר	ס	22
	ע	23
	ף	24
דהלןסעפקרת	פ	25
לר	צ	26
ק	ק	27
בגהוחךסןעזקרש	ר	28
	ש	29
דהךלספרש	ש	30
	ת	31
הןר	ת	32

## ב

רש	א	1
ה	ב	2
	ג	3
ד	ג	4
	ד	5
אדלקר	ד	6
הטלסןקר	ה	7
אבןךלסןסזקרשת	ו	8

## ב

אהזקר	ז	9
לזר	ח	10
אחלן	ט	11
	י	12
זזר	י	13
הר	כ	14
	ל	15
אגהלססעק	ל	16
הטס	נ	17
ר	ס	18
דהטלרת	ע	19
לעזקר	צ	20
עקרש	ק	21
אדהחךסקרש	ר	22
לססרש	ש	23
	ת	24
לקר	ת	25

## ג

הל	א	1
אבהחלןערש	ב	2
	ג	3
	ד	4
דהלעקרש	ד	5

## ג

ה	6
ה	7
ו	8
ו	9
ז	10
ח	11
י	12
ל	13
ם	14
מ	15
נ	16
ע	17
פ	18
ר	19
ש	20
ת	21

## ד

א	1
א	2
ב	3
ב	4
ג	5
ד	6



ד

ה	ד	7
בסר	ה	8
גדהחךסןזקרש	ו	9
הלזקק	ח	10
	י	11
הוק	י	12
	ך	13
אהךר	כ	14
גהחלקקת	ל	15
	ס	16
הסנע	מ	17
	ן	18
ג	נ	19
ך	ע	20
הק	פ	21
קר	ק	22
	ר	23
אבגךסערש	ר	24
אן	ש	25
	ת	26

ה

	א	1
לזר	ב	2

ה

הן	ג	3
דהקסספר	ד	4
אדהיקסות	ה	5
ה	ו	6
	ז	7
	י	8
אהדן	י	9
לר	כ	10
אדלם	ל	11
	ם	12
הלסנסר	מ	13
	ן	14
ה	ס	15
ך	פ	16
ן	צ	17
גהסר	ר	18
לת	ת	19
<hr/>		
ו		
<hr/>		
	ו	1
<hr/>		
ז		
<hr/>		
ב	א	1

ז

בדחלן	ב	2
	ג	3
	ה	4
בסר	ה	5
בדהולער	ו	6
הל	ח	7
וונקת	י	8
הדר	כ	9
גלת	ל	10
סור	מ	11
	ז	12
בהחק	נ	13
דספקר	ע	14
ת	פ	15
זרק	ק	16
בהחפעקרת	ר	17

ח

אבהטליקקרת	ב	1
בגהר	ג	2
דהלקרשת	ד	3
בגדהזחטלססערש	ו	4
הזקר	ז	5
אבספר	ט	6

## ח

הליק	י	7
הדלם	כ	8
בדהטדלספיקש	ל	9
אדהטלסספיקרשת	מ	10
הטדזוףק	נ	11
דהלסוףר	ס	12
הזוףיקרש	פ	13
בהזוףיקר	צ	14
הקר	ק	15
בגדהזוףקלסספיקרשת	ר	16
בהדלזוףקרש	ש	17
הדלסוףקרת	ת	18

## ט

בט	א	1
חלערת	ב	2
ר	ה	3
בהחלרשת	ו	4
הקר	ח	5
ף	ט	6
טקר	י	7
אהל	ל	8
אן	מ	9
אף	נ	10

## ט

הקן	ע	11
חלףרש	פ	12
דהחסף	ר	13

י		
בהלרשת	א	1
בלמש	ב	2
בהער	ג	3
	ד	4
דהע	ד	5
	ה	6
בר	ה	7
סן	ו	8
סןע	ז	9
דלסףרש	ח	10
ב	ט	11
ו	י	12
חל	כ	13
דלףק	ל	14
	ם	15
ןר	מ	16
החק	נ	17
דףר	ס	18
דהזטלןףקר	ע	19

י

החזקת	פ	20
אבגקרת	צ	21
בדהעףזרש	ק	22
אדהחטךעקש	ר	23
בהחטסןעףרש	ש	24
	ת	25
בדסר	ת	26

כ

בה	א	1
דהלסערש	ב	2
בדר	ד	3
	ה	4
הלן	ה	5
אהחלןסרש	ו	6
בר	ז	7
דלש	ח	8
	י	9
דלססרר	י	10
	ך	11
בר	כ	12
אבהחלסר	ל	13
הזןסר	מ	14
	ן	15

## כ

הזסערשר	נ	16
אהחלססרת	ס	17
זס	ע	18
הלזסערשר	פ	19
בהזדסערשר	ר	20
בהלר	ש	21
בלסזערשר	ת	22

## ל

	א	1
בהטרם	א	2
אבטזש	ב	3
בגהטסזק	ה	4
	ו	5
גהזחטלזעזשר	ו	6
	ז	7
החדסזזש	ח	8
אש	ט	9
לש	י	10
ד	כ	11
ד	מ	12
בגזטז	ע	13
דת	פ	14
חטקש	ק	15

## ל

דדסן	ש	16
חדע	ת	17

## מ

דהסנסר	א	1
	ג	2
דלון	ג	3
דה	ד	4
	ה	5
הלר	ה	6
	ו	7
גהטדלסןקורשת	ו	8
גהחר	ז	9
אהיזקר	ח	10
אטלר	ט	11
	י	12
סון	י	13
דר	כ	14
אחטדלזק	ל	15
	ן	16
החזער	נ	17
הדסר	ס	18
דהטדלן	ע	19
אדהחץ	צ	20



## מ

לק  
אגדהחטיןקר  
החךלקש  
גהחיןק

ק 21  
ר 22  
ש 23  
ת 24

## נ

דהסיןקר  
אבחטלע  
בדהחיןקרש  
בדהחיןקר  
גהלסקר  
אבדהחטלסיןסעיןקרש  
דהלסקר  
הלסיןרשת  
הלעיןקרש  
וקר  
דהחלסרת  
ה  
לר  
גהחיןסעקרת  
לסיןקר  
חךלקשת

א 1  
א 2  
ב 3  
ג 4  
ד 5  
ה 6  
ו 7  
ז 8  
ח 9  
ט 10  
י 11  
כ 12  
ל 13  
מ 14  
ס 15  
ע 16  
פ 17  
ץ 18

## נ

בגהחלעץקרת	צ	19
בדהחטסעףקרש	ק	20
ד	ר	21
אבגהךלסףקרת	ש	22
בחקןסיןקרש	ת	23

## ס

הן	א	1
אבךלר	ב	2
דלןר	ג	3
	ד	4
ןר	ד	5
ר	ה	6
גדהךןסףרת	ו	7
בהףרש	ח	8
גר	י	9
ךלןרת	כ	10
אדהחלסןעףקת	ל	11
	ס	12
ךלןףר	מ	13
ה	נ	14
	ס	15
דהףר	ע	16
אדהחלןףקר	פ	17

## ס

ל	ק	18
בהחדןקר	ר	19
המר	ת	20

## ע

בדהטרשת	ב	1
בלסןר	ג	2
דהןרש	ד	3
בגדהולןקרשת	ו	4
	ז	5
בוקר	ז	6
	ט	7
הןרש	ט	8
הטסןר	י	9
סר	כ	10
גהוטלססעףק	ל	11
דלססקרת	מ	12
בגדהןקשת	נ	13
ס	ס	14
ר	ע	15
הלר	פ	16
	ץ	17
בדהלמר	צ	18
בדהלרש	ק	19

## ע

בגדהךלםספזקרש	ר	20
בהזקרשת	ש	21
דסקרת	ת	22

## פ

הר	א	1
גלערש	ג	2
הזער	ד	3
	ה	4
גחךלםסזקרשת	ו	5
זר	ז	6
דהזסרת	ח	7
דרש	ט	8
דס	י	9
ה	כ	10
אגדהחטךלםסזש	ל	11
גהזק	נ	12
גחלס	ס	13
הלסר	ע	14
החלםער	צ	15
דחע	ק	16
	ר	17
אדהזחטךלםסעזקרשת	ר	18
החטעקרת	ש	19

## פ

## אהחלזערת

ת 20

## צ

לן  
 אהטערט  
 דהק  
 בלר  
 דהחלסזקרת  
 חזקר  
 הזקרת  
 החלסע  
 אדחסקרת  
 חסזעקקר  
 דהזקקר  
 דהחזקקר  
 ל  
 בהחזקקר

א 1  
 ב 2  
 ד 3  
 ה 4  
 ו 5  
 ח 6  
 י 7  
 ל 8  
 מ 9  
 נ 10  
 ע 11  
 פ 12  
 ק 13  
 ר 14

## ק

בלעזר  
 דחשרש  
 הל  
 אהטלסזקקרש

ב 1  
 ד 2  
 ה 3  
 ו 4

## ק

בלוקר	ט	5
טוק	י	6
החטלסעש	ל	7
חטליש	מ	8
אהסן	נ	9
סת	ס	10
ער	ע	11
אדוין	פ	12
בהחזעףער	צ	13
אבהחסןסעףערש	ר	14
אבהחטרשת	ש	15

## ר

הסש	א	1
בדהךעץק	ב	2
בולסןעש	ג	3
דהסף	ד	4
בהט	ה	5
אבדהחסעףערש	ו	6
	ז	7
החסן	ז	8
בלסףערקש	ח	9
בהטש	ט	10
העקר	י	11

## ר

בךלסש	כ	12
החךססש	מ	13
הן	נ	14
זס	ס	15
	ע	16
בדהלסןעףץש	ע	17
אדהסקשת	פ	18
אדהחעףץ	צ	19
בדחמעק	ק	20
המעףשת	ש	21
חסקת	ת	22

## ש

בגהטלןףר	א	1
בהחטךלסעץקרשת	ב	2
אבגהחלער	ג	3
	ד	4
דהסךר	ד	5
	ה	6
דס	ה	7
אבדהחטךלסעףקרשת	ו	8
ףר	ז	9
דהחטלןסףץקרת	ח	10
החטסןףר	ט	11

## ש

	י	12
חורשת	י	13
בהחךלסוך	כ	14
בגהוחטךלסוף	ל	15
	ם	16
דחטךלסוךעזרש	מ	17
אבהים	נ	18
הסעף	ס	19
הטלך	ע	20
החטךלסוךעףקרת	פ	21
ף	צ	22
	ק	23
דהטלסעףעזקר	ק	24
אבגדהטךעףעזקרשת	ר	25
	ש	26
ר	ש	27
	ת	28
הלסוך	ת	29

## ת

א	1
א	2
ב	3
ד	4



## ת

הם	ה	5
בהדר	ו	6
ז	ז	7
רשת	ח	8
ש	י	9
דלן	כ	10
גהלסעת	ל	11
	ם	12
דהקלמר	מ	13
הקור	נ	14
בהר	ע	15
חלפרשת	פ	16
לועף	ק	17
יועף	ר	18
ע	ש	19
ח	ת	20

THE following words of four or more letters, are also called Roots, though sometimes resolvable into three lettered Roots to be found in the preceding Table.

ב	ח
ברזל	חנמל
ג	חרגל
גדבר	חרמש
גזבר	חרצב
ד	חרצז
דוכיפת	חשמל
דמשק	חשמן
דרדר	ט
ה	טפסר
הרהר	כ
ז	כבתר
זלעפה	כנמא
זרוף	כפתר
זרזיר	כרבל
	כרכב
	כרכם

כ

כרמל  
כרסם  
כרפס  
כשדי

מ

מלצר

נ

נברשא

ס

סמדר  
סנור  
סנסן  
סנפיר  
סרביל  
סרים  
סרעפה  
סרפד

ע

עטלף  
עכביש  
עכבר

ע

עכשוב  
עקרב  
ערפל  
עשתר

פ

פילגש  
פסנתר  
פרבר  
פרדס  
פרור  
פרול

פרעש  
פרשגן  
פרשדנה  
פרשז  
פרתם  
פתגם  
פתיוגיל  
פתשגן

צ

צנצנת  
צנתרות  
צפרדע

ק

קיתרום  
קרדום  
קרסל  
קרקע  
קשקש

ר

רטפש  
רפסדה

ש

שזוב

ש

שיציוא  
שכלל  
שרביט  
שרעף

ת

תנוך  
תנון  
תרגם  
תושיש

## I.

§ 1. OF THE FORMATION OR INFLECTION OF  
WORDS.

ALL words in their common grammatical use are primary or inflected. The primary form is the simplest state of a word, unchanged by the accidents of time, person, gender, or number. The inflected form is characterised by those accidents.

The primary form of verbs, is the 3d person masc. sing. of the preterite tense. The 3d fem. is distinguished by the addition of ך, the second is denoted by ך, the first by ךי, &c. The letters, which compose these accessions at the beginning, end, and middle of words, are called *formative*. In the use of these accessory letters consists all the grammatical inflection known to the language. The initial and final formatives are not numerous: the inserted are only two, ך and ך.

## OF THE PARAGOGIC AND EPENTHETIC

## LETTERS.

Letters are sometimes added to, and inserted in, words, which affect the sound or emphasis, but make no part of the inflection or formation of the words, and are not called formative, but paragogic, and epenthetic, according to their use.

## § 2. OF THE COMPOSITION OF WORDS.

The accessions, which take place in words by *formation* or inflection, are in the beginning, middle, or end of words: those by *composition*, only in the beginning or end of words. Compound words consist of two or more words, either separable or inseparable. Some consist of two separable words; some of two, three, or even four inseparable words or particles: but commonly of some verb, or noun, or particle, with their prefixes and affixes. See the Compound words in *Hebrew Elements*, p. 25, 45. and in the notes throughout.

§ 3. OF THE LETTERS EMPLOYED IN THE  
INFLECTION AND COMPOSITION OF WORDS.

Of the two and twenty Hebrew letters eleven are called servile, א, ב, ג, ד, ה, ו, ז, ח, ט, י, כ; and the other eleven, radical. The servile are so called, because they are used in the inflection and composition of words. Of the other eleven none are so employed, except in a very few cases, which will be better noticed in their proper place. There are two kinds of *radical* letters; the radical letters in the alphabet, and the radicals of a word. The former are called radical,

1st. Not because the roots of words always *consist* of these radical letters;

2d. Nor because they always make *part* of the root:—but because, if they *do* occur in a word, they always necessarily belong to the root, except as before mentioned. There are some words, in which there is not one of the eleven radical letters, as נתן, and its derivatives; some, in which there is only one radical letter, as למד; and some with only two, as זכר. Other roots have all three letters radical, as פקד.

The letters א, ב, ל, ש are serviles, only when prefixed. In the middle and end of words they are always\* radicals. ה, כ, ט, נ, are servile at the beginning and end of words, but radical\* in the middle.

§ 4. MEMORIAL WORDS OF THE SERVILE LETTERS ACCORDING TO THEIR RESPECTIVE USES.

The servile letters are comprised in the three memorial words, *Itan*, *Mesheh*, *Vekleb*.

The appropriate uses of the servile letters are denoted by the following words :

1. Hamentive,†	האמנתיו	{ <div>             prefixed,              inserted,              affixed.           </div>
2. Mesheh,	משה	
3. Vekleb,	וכלב	
4. Beklem,	בכלם	} <div>             prefixed,           </div>
5. Itan,	יתאן	

\* Except א when it is paragogic and epenthetic; and נ, when it is epenthetic.

† These letters are sometimes called Hamentic, sometimes Eamentic, in both cases to the exclusion of ה, a formative of frequent use. As a *formative* letter it is *inserted*, and so differs from its other uses in *Vekleb*, in which it is *prefixed*; and in *Iuneh*, &c. in which it is *affixed*. In one instance (ולד) ו prefixed is formative.



- |              |        |            |
|--------------|--------|------------|
| 6. Iuneh,    | יונה   | } affixed. |
| 7. Hetimenu, | התימנו |            |
| 8. Ahevinet, | אדוינת |            |

1. The *Hamentive* letters comprise the letters used in the *formation* or inflection of verbs, participles, and nouns, at the beginning, middle, and end of words ;

2, 3. *Mesheh, Vekleb*, the letters of inseparable particles, prefixed to words ;

4. *Beklem*, the gerundive particles ;

5. *Itan*, the *initial* formatives of the future ;

6. *Iuneh*, the *final* formatives of the future ;

7. *Hetimenu*, the formatives of the preterite. It has no initial formatives.

8. *Ahevinet*, the paragogic letters.

## II.

### § 1. FORMATIVES OF NOUNS.

Nouns are inflected by the formatives, ם, ת, ה. Feminine terms are formed in ה, ת, ם, or ית. Plural masculines end in ים; sometimes in ם, or י; plural feminines in ות; sometimes in ת by contraction. For examples of nouns formed from verbs, see the *Vocabulary of Nouns*, p. 103.

§ 2. THE FORMATIVE LETTERS, AS THEY DENOTE TIME, PERSON, GENDER, AND NUMBER IN VERBS AND PARTICIPLES.

	למד	3 sing. masc.
ה	Final letters of the preterite	3 sing. fem.
ת		2 sing. c.
ת		1 sing. c.
ו		3 pl. c.
תם		2 pl. mas.
תן		2 pl. fem.
ו		1 pl. c.
י	Final letters of the Imp. and Fut.	2 s. f.
ו		2, 3, pl. m.
נה		2 pl. f.
י	Initial letters of the Fut.	3 s. and pl. m.
ת		2 s. and pl. and 3 s. and
א		1 s. c. [pl. f.
נ		1 pl.
ו	Inserted letter of the Imp. Fut. Infin. and Part.	Imp. 2 s. m. 2 pl. f.
		Fut. every per. but
		2 f. s. and 2 and 3
		m. pl.
		Infinitive.
		Participle.

$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{ה} \\ \text{ת} \\ \text{ים} \\ \text{,} \\ \text{ות} \end{array} \right\}$	Final letters of Participles.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{s. f. pres. and past.} \\ \text{s. f. pres.} \\ \text{pl. m.} \\ \text{pl. m.} \\ \text{pl. fem.} \end{array} \right.$

### § 3. FORMATIVE LETTERS DENOTING THE SPECIES OF VERBS.

In the method of reading Hebrew with points, the verbs are reducible to *four* species, the *active*, *intensive*, *causative*, and *reflective*. The *intensive* differs in little or nothing from the active, but in the points. Without the points the species are only three :—

- |                |                            |
|----------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Active,     | <i>He taught.</i>          |
| 2. Causative,  | <i>He caused to teach.</i> |
| 3. Reflective, | <i>He taught himself</i>   |

The first two species having each their passive forms, the *three* species contain *five* forms, or conjugations.

1. The active has no characteristic letter.
2. ך, *initial*, denotes the passive form of the active species.
3. ך, *initial*, distinguishes the causative species.

נ. The participle has נ prefixed instead of ה.

י, *inserted*, distinguishes the active form of the causative.

4. The passive form of the causative is without י.

5. הַת, *initial*, distinguishes the reflective species.

נ. The participle has נ prefixed instead of ה.

#### § 4. PARAGOGIC LETTERS.

The *paragogic* letters included in the memorial word *Ahevinet*, אֶהְיֶנָּה, are sometimes added to the ends of words to improve the sound, or increase the emphasis.

נ is added to the persons of verbs ending in י.

ה—to the 2d m. s. Pret. and Imp.

—to the first sing. and pl. Fut.

—to Infinitives:

—to names of places, in which it means *towards*:

—and to other nouns.

י is added to nouns in regimine.

—to participles and particles.

- י—to the persons of verbs ending in י and ך.  
 ת\*—to the infinitives of some irregular verbs.

### § 5. EPENTHETIC LETTERS.

א, י, ך, נ, are sometimes inserted in verbs and nouns ; but most commonly before ה, ך, נ, ך, when affixes of the future tense.

### § 6. LETTERS SUBJECT TO APOCOPE.

ה is frequently dropped at the end of the 3d s. fut. and pret. of imperfect verbs in ה;—and from some imperatives. ם is dropped at the end of plural nouns and participles in regimine ; and ך sometimes from the 3d person pl. of verbs in ך.

### § 7. CONVERTIBLE LETTERS.

א, ה, י, נ, are frequently interchanged ; also all letters of the same organ ; especially ם and ש.  
 (See p. 3.)

\* As שבח, גלח, גשח, &c.—ח is not placed amongst the paragogic letters by Starkius and Schröder : but is by Avenarius, Buxtorf, Bythner, Wasmuth, Opitius, Simonis, &c.

## III.

## A TABLE OF THE REGULAR VERB IN QEL.

## 1. Preterite.

Sing.			
	למד	3 m.	He learned.
	ה . . .	3 f.	She learned.
	ת . . .	2 c.	Thou learnedst.
	תי . . .	1 c.	I learned.
Pl.			
	ו . . .	3 c.	They learned.
	תם . . .	2 m.	} Ye learned.
	תן . . .	2 f.	
	נו . . .	1 c.	We learned.

## 2. Future.\*

Sing.			
	אלמוד	1 c.	I will learn.
	תלמוד	2 m.	} Thou wilt learn.
	תלמדי	2 f.	
	ילמוד	3 m.	He will learn.
	תלמוד	3 f.	She will learn.

\* The future is often expressed without the inserted ו.

Pl.			
נלמד	1 c.	}	We will learn.
תלמדו	2 m.		Ye will learn.
תלמודנה	2 f.		
ילמדו	3 m.	}	They will learn.
תלמודנה	3 f.		

---

## 3. Imperative.

Sing.			
למוד	2 m.	}	learn thou.
למדי	2 f.		
Pl.			
למדו	2 m.	}	learn ye.
למודנה	2 f.		

---

## 4. Infinitive.

למוד	}	to learn.
למד		

---

In that case the following table will mark its initial and final formatives:—

Sing.	Pl.
.... א	.... נ
.... ה	ר.... ה
י.... ה	ה.... נה
.... י	ר.... י
.... ה	ה.... נה

## 5. Participle present.

Sing.		
לומד	m.	
לומדה } לומדת }	f.	learning.
Pl.		
לומדים	m.	
לומדות	f.	learning.

---

## 6. Participle past.

Sing.		
למוד	m.	
למודה	f.	learned.
Pl.		
למודים	m.	
למודות	f.	learned.



## IV.

## 1. Masculine nouns.

Sing.		Pl.	
בן	a son	בנים	sons
דבר	a word	דברים	words
זקן	an old man	זכנים	old men
חכם	a wise man	חכמים	wise men
פלג	a river	פלגים	rivers

## 2. Feminine nouns.

עצה	counsel	עצות	counsels
קצה	an end	קצות	ends
מלאכה	work	מלאכות	works
גבעה	a hill	גבעות	hills

## 3. Masc. nouns with fem. termin. plu.

אב	a father	אבות	fathers
שם	a name	שמות	names
צבא	a host	צבאות	hosts

## 4. Fem. nouns with mas. termin. plu.

אלה	an oak	אלים	oaks
יונה	a dove	יונים	doves
נמלה	an ant	נמלים	ants

5. Nouns with both masculine and feminine terminations in the plural.

Sing.		Pl.	
היכל	a temple	היכלים	
לבב	a heart	לבבות	
יום	a day	ימים	

6. Nouns in regimine.

absol.		in regim.	
דברים		דברי	
עצה		עצת	

Pronouns.

אני	I	אנחנו	we
אתה	thou, <i>m.</i>	אתם	ye, <i>m.</i>
את	thou, <i>f.</i>	אתן	ye, <i>f.</i>
הוא	he	הם	they, <i>m.</i>
היא	she	הן	they, <i>f.</i>

זה	c.	this
זו	c.	this
זאת	f.	this
אל		these
אלה		these
אשר		who, which
מי		who?
מה		what?

## V.

## PRONOMINAL FRAGMENTS, OR AFFIXES.

*י	me, my	נו	us, our
ך	thee, thy	כּם	m. you, your
ו	him, his	כּן	f. you, your
ה	her	הֵם, הֵן	m. them, their
		הֵן, הֵן	f. them, their

## 1. With אֹת the sign of the accusative case.

אֹתִי	me	אֹתֵנוּ	us
אֹתְךָ	thee	אֹתְכֶם	m. you
אֹתּוֹ	him	אֹתְכֶן	f. you
אֹתָהּ	her	אֹתָהֶם	m. them
		אֹתָהֶן	f. them

## 2. With the prefixes לְ and בְּ.

לִי	to me	לָנוּ	to us
לְךָ	to thee	לָכֶם	to you
לּוֹ	to him	לָכֶן	to you
לָהּ	to her	לָהֶם	m. to them
		לָהֶן	f. to them
		בָּם	in them

\* With verbs כִּי.

## 3. With nouns.

אבי	my father	איבנו	our enemy
אבך	thy father	ביתכם	your house
שמך	thy name	אמכן	your mother
דברו	his word	דם	their blood
דבריו	his words	בניהם	their children
אישה	her husband	קולן	their voice
אמה	her mother	בתיהן	their houses

---

## 4. With verbs.

הנני	have mercy upon me
שכחנוך	we have forsaken thee
ראיתיו	I have seen him
למדונה	they taught her
עשנו	he hath made us
אעזבכם	I will desert you
יזרכן	he will separate you
אענם	I will hear them
יחיתן	he will frighten them

---

## 5. With participles.

שנאי	he that hates me
אוהבו	he that loves him
אוהביו	they that love him
ידעיד	they that know thee
בזינו	they that spoil us
בזיהם	they that spoil them

## 6. With particles.

אצלי	with me	כלנו	all we
בלתך	without thee	ישכם	ye are
ישך	thou art	אינם	not they
איננו	not he	אים	where they
ישנו	he is		
עמה	with her		

## VI.

## PREPOSITIONAL FRAGMENTS, OR PREFIXES.

מ	from, after, without, before, to, near
ש	who, whom, which, until that, because
ה	this, the, a, which, her, towards
ו	and, or, even, yea, yet, therefore
כ	as, about, according to, when, like
ל	to, unto, in, on, at, by, about, for
ב	in, by, unto, on, with, near, about

## 1. With nouns.

משמים	from heaven
שאל	whom God
הדבר	this thing
ומשפטים	and judgments

כקול	as the sound
לבית	to the house
בכל	in all

---

## 2. With nouns and affixes.

מנערי	from my youth
ומשפטיו	and his judgments
כצדקי	according to my righteousness
לביתו	to his house
בלבך	in thy heart

---

## 3. With verbs.

בברח	in flying
לרדף	to pursue
ככלות	after making an end
משום	since appointing
ויהי	and it was

---

## 4. With verbs and affixes.

בברחו	when he fled
ככלתי	after I made an end
לרדפך	to pursue thee
משומי	since I appointed
וקדשהו	and he hallowed it

## 5. With participles.

לשומרים	to them that keep
לשנא	to him that hates
לשנאים	to them that hate
לידעים	to them that know
לבזוים	to them that spoil
למצאים	to them that find

---

## 6. With participles and affixes.

לשנאי	to him that hates me
לשנאו	to him that hates him
לשנאיו	to them that hate him
לידעך	to them that know thee
לבזוינו	to them that spoil us
למצאיהם	to them that find them

---

## 7. With particles.

לשווא	in vain
לבלתי	to not
למען	that
ולא	and not, nor
ממעל	from above
מתחת	from beneath
שיש	which is

## EXAMPLES OF VERBS WITH THEIR AFFIXES.

		Root.
עד אבדך	until thou perish	אבד
באבדם	when they perish	אבד
אהבתנו	thou hast loved us	אהב
אהוני	has seized me	אהז
יאכלהו	they will consume him	אכל
באמרי	when I say	אמר
על אמרך	because thou saidst	אמר
שמו	he has put him	שום
שמתו	thou hast put him	שום
ראיתי	I have seen him	ראה
רמיתני	thou hast deceived me	רמה
יסרתו	she instructed him	יסר
מצאתם	she found them	מצא
הטתו	she inclined him	נטה
כתבתם	thou hast written them	כתב
הקלתני	thou hast despised me	קלל
נתתיהו	thou hast given him	נתן
נשאתים	thou hast borne them	נשא
ארוותיה	I have cursed her	ארר
עזבוני	they have forsaken me	עזב
העליתנו	ye have brought us up	עלה
שכחנוך	we have forgot thee	שכח



כתבם	write them	כתב
תנהו	give him	נתן
קחנו	take him	לקח
חנני	have mercy upon me	חנן
שאלוני	ask ye me	שאל
ירדפו	he will pursue him	רדף
יזמרד	he will sing of thee	זמר
ישדדם	he will destroy them	שדד
נינם	let us destroy them (Ps. 74. 8.)	ינה
ימצאונה	they shall find her	מצא
יראוני	they shall see me	ראה
בררחו	when he fled	ברח
לרדפך	to pursue thee	רדף
בפתחי	when I open	פתח
בגשתם	when they drew near	נגש
בחמם	when they grew hot	חמה
בלדתה	when she brought forth	ילד
בבנותיך	when thou buildedst	בבה
בהכינו	when he prepared	כון
בהמלו	when he was circumcised	מול
בהזרותיכם	when ye shall be dispersed	זרה
קומיך	they that rise against thee	קום
עשיהם	they that do them	עשה
מעניך	they that afflict thee	ענה

## VIII.

A SUMMARY OF THE USES OF THE SERVILE  
LETTERS.

## 1. With verbs.

⌘ init. Forms 1st s. fut. in all conjugat.  
mid. Is epenthetic, and  
fin. Paragogic.

⌘ init. A pref. to infin. *in, by, when, &c.*

⌘ init. 1. Is characteristic of the imp. and infin.  
of Nepqed.

2. Forms all the pers. of Hepqid and  
Hepqed, except the future and parti-  
ciple.

3. With ⌘, forms the third conj. Hetpe-  
qed, except the partic. and 1st and 3d  
pers. fut.

4. Prefixed to verbs and partic. signifies  
*who, which.*

fin. 1. Forms the 3d s. f. pret. and the fem. s  
participle.

2. With ⌘, the 2d pl. f. imper. and the 2d  
and 3d pl. f. future.

3. Affixed: *her*.
4. It is also paragogic; and
5. Subject to apocope.
- י init. 1. A conj. *and, or, but, when, &c.*
2. Converts the future into the pret. and vice versa.
- mid. 1. Forms the infin. imper. partic. and fut. of Qel; and
2. Is epenthetic.
- fin. 1. Forms the 3d pl. pret.—2d pl. imper.—and 2d and 3d pl. m. fut.
2. With י forms the 1st pl. pret.
3. Affixed: *him, it*.
- י init. Is formative of the 3d s. and pl. f.
- mid. 1. In Hepqid forms 3d s. m. and f. pret. 3d pl. pret. and all the persons of the partic. and also of the fut. except the 2d and 3d f. plural.
2. Is epenthetic.
- fin. 1. Forms 2d s. f. imper. and fut. and with י, 1st s. pret. and is
2. Paragogic.
3. Affixed: *me*.
- י init. Is prefixed to infinitives, and signifies *before, after, when, &c.*
- fin. Affixed: *thee*.

- 5 init. Is prefixed to infinitives, and signifies *to, until, &c.*
- 6 init. 1. Forms all participles, except in Qel and Nepqed.  
 2. Is prefixed to infin. and signifies *from, after, &c.*
- fin. 1. Is dropped in plural m. in participles *in regim.*  
 2. Distinguishes the m. plural of verbs from the fem.  
 3. Affixed: *them, masc.*
- 7 init. Forms the pret. and participle of Nepqed; and 1st plural fut. of all conjugations.
- mid. Is epenthetic.
- fin. 1. Paragogic.  
 2. Distinguishes the feminine plural of verbs.  
 3. Affixed: *them, fem.*
- 8 init. Prefixed to verbs, signifies *who, which, because, until, &c.*
- 9 init. Forms in the future the 2d person of both numbers and genders; and 3d s. and pl. f.
- fin. Forms 2d s. pret.—f. s. participle,—and with 7 before it, f. plural participle.  
 Is also paragogic.

## 2. With nouns.

- א init. Is formative of verbal nouns, as אובל from יבל.
- fin. 1. Is sometimes added to the end of words instead of ה; and  
2. Is paragogic.
- ב init. Is prefixed to nouns and particles, and signifies *by, in, &c.*
- ה init. 1. prefixed to nouns with emphasis signifying *the, this*.  
2. Sometimes without emphasis, as השכל from שכל.  
3. Expresses admiration, and is interrogative.
- fin. 1. Forms femin. nouns, as אשר from איש.  
2. Is a pronominal affix signifying *her*, and sometimes *his*.  
3. Is paragogic. Added to names of places signifying *towards*.
- ו init. 1. A conjunction signifying *and, or, but, for, &c.*  
2. Is formative in ולך, and perhaps in וזך.
- ין. 1. Is the pronominal affix signifying *his, he, it*, and (with נ) *our*.
- י init. Is formative of proper names and appellative nouns.

- mid. Is formative of appellative nouns.
- fin. Forms the names of countries and numbers, and is the pronominal affix for *my*.
- 𐤆 init. Adverb : *as, like as, according, &c.*
- fin. Is the pronominal affix for *thy*.
- 𐤇 init. Præpos. *to, for, of, &c.*
- 𐤈 init. Præpos. *from, more, than, &c.*
- Is formative of nouns.
- fin. Is the pronominal affix masc. for *them, their, &c.*
- 𐤉 init. Is formative of proper names.
- fin. Forms appellative nouns.
- Is the pronominal affix fem. for *them, their, &c.*
- 𐤊 init. Is the relative pron. and conj. *who, which, also, until, &c.*
- 𐤋 init. Is formative of nouns.
- fin. Forms the plurals of fem. nouns and participles.

EXAMPLES OF HEBREW ANALOGY IN THE  
FORMATION OF NOUNS FROM THE ROOT.

Roots.	Derivatives.
אבד	אבדן, אבדון, אבדת, אבדה, אבד
אבה	אביונה, אביון, אבה
אגר	אגרת, אגורה
אזה	מאויים, תאזה, או, אזה
אור	מאור, אורה, אור
אכל	מאכלת, מאכל, אוכילה, אוכיל, אכל
אלף	אלוף
אמן	אמונה, אמן, אמון, נאמן, מהימן, אמת, אמנם, אמנה
אמר	מאמר, אמרת, אמר
אנה	תאניה, אניה
אסף	אספסף, אספה, אסף, אסף
אסר	מסרת, אסיר, אסור, אסר
אפד	אפדה, אפוד
אפה	תאפינים, מאפה, אפה
ארה	אריה, ארי
ארר	מארה
אתה	איתון
בוא	תבואה, מובא, מבוא, ביאה, בא
בון	תבונה, בינה
בטח	מבטח, בטחון, בטחה, בטח

## Roots.

## Derivatives.

בנה	תבנית, מבנה, בנין, בניה
בצר	מבצרה, מבצר, בצרון, בצור
ברה	ברות, ברית
גאה	גאווה, גאות, גאון, גאן, גוה, גאה, גאיונים
גבל	גבלות, גבולה, גבול
גלה	גליות, גלות, גולה
גלל	מגלה, גלגל, גליון, גול, גל
דוג	דג, דיג, דוג
דוה	מדוה, דות, דוי
דון	מדינה, מדנים, מדון, דין, דון
הגה	הגות, הגיון, הגיג, הגה
הוה	יהוה
היה	אהיה
הלך	תהלכות, מהלך, הליכה, הליך, הלך
הפך	תהפכה, מהפכה, הפכה, הפך
הרה	הריון, הרון, הריה, הורה, הרה
הרס	הריסות, הרס
זבל	זבולה, זבול, זבל
חבר	מחברת, התחברות, חבורה, חבר, מחברות
חגר	מחגרת, חגורה, חגור
חול	חלחלה, חולה, חיל
חזה	מחזה, חזות, חזיון, חזון, חזה
חיה	חיים, חי, מחיה, חיות, חיוא, חיה



Nouns are either unaugmented, that is, are the same with the root, or are augmented in the beginning, middle, or end.

Nouns unaugmented.

אסר, אסף, אמר, אכל, אור, אבר

Augmented in the beginning.

אהיה, יהוה, מאמר, מאכל, מאור, תאווה

Augmented in the middle.

אסיר, אסור, אסף, אביה, אלוף, אוכיל

Augmented in the end.

אפדה, אספה, אבדון, אבדן, אבדת, אבדה

Augmented in the beginning and middle.

תמרוק, תלמיד, תבניה, תאניה

Augmented in the beginning and end.

מבצרה, תבונה, תבואה, מסרת, מאכלת,  
מגלה

Augmented in the middle and end.

הליכה, איתון, אוכילה, אגורה, אביון, אביונה

WORDS SIMILAR IN FORM, BUT DIFFERENT IN  
SIGNIFICATION.

אבה	אסר	בשם	דלג
אבה	אשר	בשש	דלק
אהל	בהל	גוה	דרג
אהלי	בחל	גוח	דרך
אוד	בהן	גלה	הכה
אות	בחן	גלח	הכה
אווה	בהר	גלד	הנה
אוח	בחר	גלת	הנח
אלה	בוך	גרם	זעך
אלח	בוק	גרש	זעק
אנה	בוס	דבה	זרה
אנח	בוש	דבח	זרח
אנך	בכר	דבך	חווה
אנק	בקר	דבק	חוח
אנס	בסר	דוה	חוס
אנש	בשר	דוח	חוש
ארה	בעד	דוג	חלך
ארח	בעת	דוך	חלק
אסף	ברה	דכה	חמס
אשף	ברח	דכח	חמש
אסם	ברך	דלה	חנך
אשם	ברק	דלח	חנק

חסה	ישר	כפש	מרה
חשה	יפה	כרס	מרח
חסל	יפח	כרש	משה
חשל	ירה	כשה	משח
חרך	ירח	כשה	משך
חרק	ירך	להם	משק
חרס	ירק	לחם	נגה
חרש	כבס	לוה	נגח
חשה	כבש	לוח	נדה
חשת	כהל	מהה	נדח
חשך	כחל	מחה	נהה
חשק	כוח	מהר	נחה
טוה	כוח	מחר	נהל
טוח	כוס	מזה	נחל
טרה	כוש	מזח	נהם
טרח	כלה	מכך	נחם
יאה	כלח	מכק	נהר
יאח	כנס	מלך	נחר
יהד	כנש	מלק	נכד
יחד	כסה	מנה	נקד
יכה	כסח	מנח	נכה
יקה	כשה	מסח	נקה
ינה	כסל	משה	נכר
ינח	כשל	מסך	נקר
יסף	כסף	משך	נסג
ישף	כשף	מצה	נשג
יסר	כפס	מצח	נוה

נוח	עקר	צוה	רחב
נכה	עסס	צוח	רוה
נכה	עשש	צלה	רוח
נסה	ערך	צלח	רוזה
נסח	ערק	צמה	רוח
נשח	פוך	צמח	רכך
נסך	פוק	צנה	רקק
נשך	פלה	צנח	רכס
נסק	פלח	צפה	רכש
נשק	פלס	צפח	רמה
נפך	פלש	קדה	רמח
נפק	פסה	קדח	רמס
נצה	פשה	קוס	רמש
נצח	פסח	קוש	רפס
נתך	פשח	קלה	רפש
נתק	פשה	קלח	רקח
נתס	פשח	קצה	רקח
נתש	פצה	קצח	שבה
סהר	פצח	קרה	שבח
סחר	פרך	קרח	שבך
סכל	פרק	קרס	שבק
סקל	פרס	קרש	שהד
סלה	פרש	קסת	שחד
סלח	פתח	קשת	שוה
ספה	פתח	רכך	שוח
ספח	צהר	רבק	שוך
עכר	צחר	רהב	שוק

שטה	שקל	שפה	שרה
שטח	שלה	שפח	שרח
שכה	שלח	שפך	תכן
שכת	שסה	שפק	תקן
שכל	ששה		

END OF PART I.

1877	1878	1879	1880
1877	1878	1879	1880
1877	1878	1879	1880
1877	1878	1879	1880

RUDIMENTS  
OF  
HEBREW GRAMMAR.

~~~~~  
PART II.  
~~~~~

OF THE REGULAR VERB.

THERE are three parts of speech, Verb, Noun, and Particle, the last term comprehending all words, which are not verbs or nouns.

Verbs have two tenses, Preterite and Future ; three moods, Indicative, Imperative, Infinitive ; a Participle of present and past time ; two Numbers, three Persons, and three Genders.

The present time is expressed sometimes by the participle ; sometimes by the preterite or future.

Imperfect, perfect, and pluperfect time is expressed by the preterite tense.

The preterite tense is sometimes used for the future ; and the future for the preterite, especially after certain particles, as **אשר, מחר, הנה**. But this change of meaning in these tenses always takes place, when **ו** is prefixed to them, except

(1) they follow another verb of the same tense\* in the same sentence ;—or (2) be in the imperative mood ;—or (3) in the future tense preceded by an imperative mood, in the same sentence, or by an interrogation ; in which cases the vauated verb retains its common meaning, and Vau is merely copulative.†

The Indicative, Subjunctive, Optative, and Potential moods are comprehended under one form.

There is, properly speaking, only one Conjugation, the several species, or forms so called, being all inflected by the aid of the same formatives in their respective moods, tenses, and persons. But custom has assigned to the verb several conjuga-

\* The same, *vel re vel conversione* ; e. g. a preterite after another preterite *without* Vau prefixed, or after a future *with* Vau prefixed, retains its usual signification.

† To this subject of the converse Vau, very imperfectly taught in almost all grammars in English, Mr. Sharp has lately excited the attention of the public with great exactness of observation, and very advantageously to the study of the Hebrew Scriptures. See Mr. Sharp's *First and Second "Tracts on the Hebrew Syntax."* The doctrine of the converse Vau is learnedly and acutely treated by Koolhaas, in his *Dissertations and Observations* on the subject, (Amstelædami, 1748 and 1751).



tions, differing both in number and names according as they are read with or without points. Without points they may be called *Qel*, *Nepqed*, *Hepqid*, *Hepqed*, *Hetpeqed*.\* The first has no characteristic. The initial letters of the others are their characteristics of conjugation: **ק**, **נ**, **ה**, **הת**. The third form is distinguished from the fourth by a Yod in the second syllable; . י . . **ה** helmid.

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\* These forms are denoted by the abbreviations Q. N. Hi. H. Het.

AN ABSTRACT OF THE REGULAR VERB IN ITS  
SEVERAL CONJUGATIONS AND THIRD\* PERSONS.

I. In the order of the conjugations.

Q.	N.	Hi.	H.	Het.	
למד	נ	ה...י	ה	הת	Pret.
ילמוד	י	י...י	י	ית	Fut.
למוד	ה	ה	ה	הת	Imp.
למוד	ה	ה...י	ה	הת	Inf.
לומד	נ	מ...י	מ	מת	{ Part. pres.
למוד	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Lemed	Nelmed	Helmid	Helmed	Hetlemed	{ Part. past.
†yelmud	yelmed	yelmid	yelmed	yetlemed	
lemud	helmed	helmed	helmed	hetlemed	
lemud	helmed	helmid	helmed	betlemed	
lumud	nelmed	melmid	melmed	metlemed	
lemud	-----	-----	-----	-----	

II In the order of the Tenses.

Pret.	Fut.	Imp.	Inf.	Par. pres.
Lemed	yelmud	lemud	lemud	lumud
Nelmed	yelmed	helmed	helmed	nelmed
Helmid	yelmid	helmed	helmid	melmid
Helmed	yelmed	helmed	helmed	melmed
Hetlemed	yetlemed	hetlemed	hetlemed	metlemed

Part. past in Qel only.

lemud.

\* The Imperative has only the *second* persons singular and plural'.

† Pronounced *yelmoos*. ך as a vowel sounds like *oo*, and 'like *ee*.

## THE FIRST CONJUGATION.

## QEL,\*

## THE RULE OF ALL THE REST.

The several Conjugations are inflected by the aid of the same formatives in their respective moods, tenses, and persons; that is, all the first persons sing. pret. in all conjugations end in ך, all second persons sing. pret. end in ך, all third persons s. fem. pret. end in ך. The third person sing. masc. pret. is the primary form, from which the other persons are derived, and from which they are distinguished by their several terminations. So the initial and final formatives of the future in Qel, are the initial and final formatives of the same tense in other conjugations. Such also is the analogy of their Imperative, Infinitive, and Participle. Whoever therefore can conjugate Qel, has no other difficulty in forming the other conjugations, than to omit the *middle Vau*, wherever used in Qel, and to add to each conjugation its respective characteristic, as may be seen in the *Abstract of the regular verb* in the preceding page, and more at large in the *Synopsis*, pages 89 and 90.

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\* קל Qel, not Quel. ק has the sound of Q, not Qu.

## AN ABSTRACT OF QEL.

למד	Pret.	He learned
ולמוד	Fut.	He will learn
למוד	Imp.	Learn thou
למוד	Inf.	To learn
לומד	Par. pres.	Learning
למוד	Par. past.	Learned

1. The first conjugation is called *Qel* from קל, *light*, on account of its simplicity both in form and signification, the other conjugations being augmented and, as it were, *loaded* with their characteristic letters, and more complex meanings.

2. In forming the Preterite sing. add to למד the formatives קה, תי, ת; and for the plural add, ינו, יתן, יתם, יו.

3. So in forming the future, &c. add the initial, middle, and final formatives, as in the next two pages.

4. The initial formatives י, ית, יא, יב, are characteristics of the future tense.

5. The Imperative is an abridgement of the Future, being the second persons of the Future without the characteristic ת.

6. The Infinitive of *Qel*, *Hepqid*, and *Hetpeqed* has two genders, masc. and fem.

A SKELETON OF QEL,\*  
EXHIBITING THE FORMATIVES OF THE TENSES  
AND PERSONS IN QEL.

Sing.	Preterite	
	למד	lemed,
ה	...	lemdeh ;
ת	...	lemdet ;
תי	...	lemedti
Pl.		
ו	...	lemdu ;
תם	...	lemedtem,
תן	...	lemedten ;
נו	...	lemednu
Sing.	Future	
	† . ו . .	י yelmud,
	. ו . .	ת telmud ;
	. ו . .	ת telmud,
י	. . .	ת telmedi ;
	. ו . .	א almud
Pl.		
ו	. . .	י yelmedu,
נה	. . .	ת telmudneh ;
ו	. . .	ת telmedu,
נה	. ו . .	ת telmudneh ;
	. ו . .	נ nelmud

\* In the table the three dots represent the three letters of the root, למד.

† The middle Vau is very frequently omitted in the future, &c. of Qel.

## Imperative

## Sing.

	· ן . .	lemud,
י	. . .	lemdi
	Pl.	
	. . .	lemdu,
נה	· ן . .	lemudneh

## Infinitive

	· ן . .	lemud
ה ת	. . .	lemdeh, lemdet

## Participle present

## Sing.

	· . ן .	lumed,
ה ת	· . ן .	lumedeh or lumedet
	Pl.	
ים	· . ן .	lumedim,
ות	· . ן .	lumedut

## Participle past

## Sing.

	· ן . .	lemud,
ה	· ן . .	lemudeh
	Pl.	
ים	· ן . .	lemudim
ות	· ן . .	lemudut

## PARADIGM OF QEL.

Preterite, *He learned.*

Sing.		
למד	<i>he</i>	lemed,
למדה	<i>she</i>	lemdeh ;
למדת	<i>thou</i>	lemdet ;
למדתי	<i>I</i>	lemedti

Plur.		
למדו	<i>they</i>	lemdu ;
למדתם	<i>ye m.</i>	lemedtem,
למדתן	<i>ye f.</i>	lemedten ;
למדנו	<i>we</i>	lemednu

Future, *He will learn.*

Sing.		
ילמד	<i>he</i>	yelmud,
תלמוד	<i>she</i>	telmud ;
תלמוד	<i>thou m.</i>	telmud,
תלמדי	<i>thou f.</i>	telmedi ;
אלמוד	<i>I</i>	almud

Plur.		
ילמדו	<i>they m.</i>	yelmedu,
תלמודנה	<i>they f.</i>	telmudneh ;
תלמדו	<i>ye m.</i>	telmedu,
תלמודנה	<i>ye f.</i>	telmudneh ;
נלמוד	<i>we</i>	nelmud

Imperative, *Learn thou.*

## Sing.

למוד		thou m.		lemud,
למדי		thou f.		lemdi

## Plur.

למודו		ye m.		lemdu,
למודנה		ye f.		lemudneh

Infinitive, *To learn.*

Masc. למוד      lemud

Fem. למדה, ת      lemdeh, lemdet

Participle present, *Learning.*

## Sing.

לומד		he		lumed,
לומדה, ה		she		lumedeh or lumedet

## Plur.

לומדים		they m.		lumedim,
לומדות		they f.		lumedut

Participle past, *Learned.*

## Sing.

למוד		he		lemud,
למודה		she		lemudeh

## Plur.

למודים		they m.		lemudim,
למודות		they f.		lemudut



## REMARKS ON THE CONJUGATIONS.

Verbs in QEL simply denote action, or the doing of any thing of which NEPQED is the passive form. Verbs in HEPQID denote the causing of an action, of which HEPQED is the passive form. HETPEQED has a reflex signification, and includes both action and passion, and therefore has no passive form.

And in general the signification of verbs corresponds with the characteristics of their conjugation. But all verbs have not every conjugation; nor has every conjugation always the signification which its characteristic requires.

Verbs in QEL are not only active, as למד, *he learned*, but also neuter, as עמד, *he stood*; and frequently are both active and passive, as מלא, *he filled*, and *was filled*; frequently both active and causative; as בער, *it burned*, and *he set fire to*; מוש, *he departed*, and *he removed*; נחת, *he descended*, and *he let down*.

Verbs in NEPQED have often an active or reflective signification, as נשפט, *he judged*; נשבע, *he swore*; נלחם, *he fought*; נדבר, *he spoke*; נשמר, *he took care*.

Verbs in HEPQID are sometimes simply active, or neuter ; as דִּקְרִיב, *he approached* ; דִּהְאִין, *he listened* ; דִּהְרִישׁ, *he was silent*. Sometimes they lose their characteristic *Yod*, and sometimes, after the prefixes ב, כ, ל, ם, their characteristic ה

Verbs in HETPEQED sometimes have no reflex action : but are simply active, or neuter : as דִּהְתְּנַב, *he prophesied* ; דִּהְתְּהַלַּךְ, *he walked* ; דִּהְתְּפַלַּל, *he prayed* ; or passive : as דִּהְתְּפָרְקוּ, *they were broken*.

But these varieties of meaning, and differences of the signification from the form, in verbs, are common to all languages.\*

In forming the several conjugations it must be remembered, that the characteristic of the tense excludes the characteristic of the conjugation.

\* In Greek *αγω* is to *lead*, and to *go* ; *ζωω* to *live*, and to *make live* ; *απαλλαττω* to be *rescued* ; *μαχομαι* to *fight* ; *οπτουαι* to *see*, &c.

In Latin : *vapulatur* he is *beaten* ; *dominatur* he *governs*, *utitur* he *uses*, &c.

In English : to *sink*, and to *break*, are neuter and active ; to *grow*, and to *feed*, are neuter and causative ; to *turn*, is active, neuter, and reflective ; (to *turn a river* ; it *turned red* ; he *turned from* ; ) &c.

## AN ABSTRACT OF NEPQED.

נלמד	Pret.	He was learned
ילמד	Fut.	He will be learned
הלמד	Imp.	_____
הלמד	Inf.	To be learned
נלמד	Par. pres.	Learned

1. ן is the characteristic of this conjugation.

2. The final formatives are the same as in Qel

ות ים ינה ינו יתן יתם יו יתי ית יה

3. The middle Vau of Qel is dropped in Nepqed.

4. ן the characteristic of the Conjugation is excluded in the future by י and the other characteristics of the tense ; and by ה the characteristic of the mood, in the Imperative and Infinitive.\*

5. The passive forms have no Imperative except in a reflective or reciprocal sense.

\* As the infinitive of Nepqed has, in some words, a double characteristic, ה and ן ; thus הנלורת and ננלורת from נלה, הלחם and נלחם from לחם, &c ; ה may, perhaps, more properly be said to be used instead of ן, than to exclude it.

## NEPQED.

THIS AND THE FOLLOWING CONJUGATIONS TO  
BE TRANSCRIBED IN HEBREW LETTERS.

Preterite, *He was learned.*

S. Nelmed, nelmedeh ; nelmedet ; nelmedti.

Pl. Nelmedu ; nelmedtem, nelmedten ; nelmednu.

Future, *He will be learned.*

S. Yelmed, telmed ; telmed, telmedi ; almed.

Pl. Yelmedu, telmedneh ; telmedu, telmedneh ;  
nelmed.

Imperative.

S. Helmed, helmedi.

Pl. Helmedu, helmedneh.

Infinitive, *To be learned.*

Helmed.

Participle, *Learned.*

S. Nelmed, nelmedeh or nelmedet.

Pl. Nelmedim, nelmedut.

## AN ABSTRACT OF HEPQID.

הלמיד	Pret.	He caused to learn
ילמיד	Fut.	He will cause to learn
הלמד	Imp.	Cause thou to learn
הלמד, הלמיד	Inf.	To cause to learn
מלמיד	Par. pres.	Causing to learn

1. ה and י are the characteristics of this conjugation, and מ of the participle. In the preterite י is used only in the third persons.

2. The final formatives are the same as in Qel.

3. The middle Vau of Qel is dropped in Hepqid.

4. ה the characteristic of the conjugation is excluded in the future by the characteristics of the tense; and in מלמיד by מ the characteristic of the participle.

5. The infinitive has both forms הלמד and ילמיד.

6. In the imperative and infinitive the same letter ה is characteristic both of the conjugation and the mood.

7. In the 2d sing. masc. of the imperative the characteristic י is commonly omitted. But when it is augmented by the paragogic ה, it always resumes the characteristic, as הלמידה.

## HEPQID.

Preterite, *He caused to learn.*

S. Helmid, helmideh ; helmedet ; helmedti.

Pl. Helmidu ; helmedtem, helmedten ; helmednu

Future, *He will cause to learn.*

S. Yelmid, telmid ; telmid, telmidi ; almid.

Pl. Yelmidu, telmedneh ; telmidu, telmedneh ;  
nelmid.

Imperative, *Cause thou to learn.*

S. Helmed, helmidi.

Pl. Helmidu, helmedneh.

Infinitive, *To cause to learn.*

M. Helmed, helmid.

F. Helmedeh, helmedet, helmedut.\*

Participle, *Causing to learn.*

S. Melmid, melmideh or melmidet.

Pl. Melmidim, melmidut.

\* So Schultens, Schröder, and J. Robertson, (Gram. Edinb. 1783.)

## AN ABSTRACT OF HEPQED.

הלמד	Pret.	He was caused to learn
ילמד	Fut.	He will be caused to learn
הלמד	Imp.	_____*
הלמד	Inf.	To be caused to learn
מלמד	Par. pres.	Caused to learn

1. ה is the characteristic of the conjugation, and מ of the participle.

2. The final formatives are the same as in Qel. The middle Vau is dropped.

3. Hepqed drops ם the second characteristic of its active form.

4. ה the characteristic of the conjugation is excluded in the future by the characteristics of the tense; and in מלמד by מ the characteristic of the participle.

5. In the imperative and infinitive the conjugation and the mood have the same characteristic.

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\* Of passive imperatives, see p. 75, no. 5. "Quidam in conjugatione Hophal (Hepqed) imperativum occurrere tradunt adductis exemplis. Jer. 49. 8. Ezech. 32. 19. Job. 21. 5." SIMONIS, *Introd.* p. 196.

## HEPQED.

Preterite, *He was caused to learn.*

S. Helmed, helmedeh ; helmedet ; helmedti.

Pl. Helmedu ; helmedtem, helmedten ; helmednu

Future, *He will be caused to learn.*

S. Yelmed, telmed ; telmed, telmedi ; almed.

Pl. Yelmedu, telmedneh, telmedu, telmedneh ; nelmed.

Imperative.

S. Helmed, helmedi.

Pl. Helmedu, helmedneh.

Infinitive, *To be caused to learn.*

Helmed.

Participle, *Caused to learn.*

S. Melmed, melmedeh or melmedet.

Pl. Melmedim, melmedut.



## AN ABSTRACT OF HETPEQED.

התלמד	Pret.	He taught himself
יתלמד	Fut.	He will teach himself
התלמד	Imp.	Teach thou thyself
התלמד	Inf.	To teach himself
מתלמד	Par. pres.	Teaching himself

1. הַת is the characteristic of this conjugation ; and מַת of the participle.

2. The final formatives are the same as in Qel.

3. In the future, הַ the first characteristic of the conjugation is excluded by the characteristics of the tense ; and in מַתלמד by the characteristic of the participle.

4. In this conjugation the latter of the two characteristic letters, ת, and the first letter of the root are transposed in verbs beginning with ס, ש, ז, as השתמר *he took care*, for התשמר from שמר ; הסתבל *he burdened himself*, for התסבל from סבל. After ז, the characteristic ת is not only transposed, but changed into ד ; and after צ into ט ; that is, a *servile* into two *radicals*.

## HETPEQED.

Preterite, *He taught himself.*

S. Hetlemed, hetlemdeh ; hetlemdet, hetlemedti.

Pl. Hetlemdu ; hetlemedtem, hetlemedten ; hetlemednu.

Future, *He will teach himself.*

S. Yetlemed, tetlemed ; tetlemed, tetlemdi ; atlemed.

Pl. Yetlemdu, tetlemedneh ; tetlemdu, tetlemedneh ; netlemed.

Imperative, *Teach thou thyself.*

S. Hetlemed, hetlemdi.

Pl. Hetlemdu, hetlemedneh.

Infinitive, *To teach himself.*

M. Hetlemed.

F. Hetlemdeh, hetlemdet, hetlemdut.\*

Participle, *Teaching.*

S. Metlemed, metlemdeh or metlemdet.

Pl. Metlemdim, metlemdut.

\* See Schultens, Schröder, and J. Robertson.

## OF THE CONJUGATION OF HEBREW VERBS.

The conjugation of verbs respects their external form. In Greek and Latin the conjugations are denominated from differences in the *final* letters of verbs; in Hebrew from differences in the *initial* letters, as they are commonly classed in grammars.

Greek and Latin verbs are distinguished further into species, or *voices*, both by their external form and internal character. This distinction might be applied to the Hebrew verb without any derangement of the received forms and materials of grammar, and with manifest advantage to the first impressions of learners. For this purpose we might divide the Hebrew verbs into *two kinds*, regular and irregular; *five species*, or *voices*, active with its passive, causative with its passive, and reflective; *one conjugation*; three moods; &c. taking the root of the verb as the ground of these distinctions. Thus verbs would be distinguished into regular and irregular by the character of their primitive form, the root; into voices and conjugation by accessions to the root: namely into voices by their initial characteristics; into conjugation by their final formatives, which being the *same* in the several species constitute them *one* in conjugation.

## OF THE DERIVATION OF THE HEBREW TENSES.

The third person masc. of the preterite tense has been usually called the root, or primitive form of the verb. But some learned men\* consider the *infinitive*, as the root, from which they think the other moods and tenses may most easily be deduced; at the same time calling the infinitive a noun substantive, and the participle a noun adjective.

The verb in its original form and use was probably indefinite, and applied not only to all circumstances of the time past, but of the future and the present, the distinguishing formatives

\* Infinitivus est nomen substantivum, eam actionem, vel passionem, vel notionem intransitivam, quam verbum finitum ad tempus, numerum, personam, et genus, restringit, in abstracto, et sine ulla restrictione ad aliquod subjectum, exprimens." SCHROEDER, *Institut.* p. 56.

"Participium est nomen adjectivum, significans agentem vel patientem, sive rem sive personam." Idem, p. 57.

"Forma verbi maxime simplex et primigenia est in *Infinitivo* masculino speciei *Kal*, p. 42.

"In omnibus speciebus nulla forma prior et antiquior est infinitivo masculino." p. 43.

"Tempora et modi cujusque speciei ab infinitivo facillima ratione derivantur." p. 45.

being the result of long usage, and gradual improvement. And so far the infinitive or indefinite verb may be said to be the root, or, as the Jewish grammarians call it, מְקוֹר, the *fountain* or *source* of the other forms. It might have become definite first by its appropriation to time *past*, and then to time *fuiure*.

But the future rather than the infinitive, seems to be the natural and immediate source of the imperative, with which the future has so near a connection. Whatever is *imperative* is in its object *future*. The Hebrew future, in its present form, is, in most cases, used for the imperative.\* The imperative form is an abridgement of the future, its persons being the same with the second persons of the future, omitting the initial formative ה. In this process there seems to be more reason than may, at first sight, be obvious. For if the formative ה be the representative of the personal pronoun הָאָתָּה, as is commonly understood, and seems probable, the omission of the personal sign, (the

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\* The future is *always* used for the imperative in prohibition, dehortation, and deprecation: *often* in precept, exhortation, and advice; and *always* for the 3d sing. imperative of other languages.

symbol both of person and of time,) by shortening the expression converts a direction into a command, that is, a future into an imperative: תלמוד thou shalt learn; למוד learn, or learn thou.

There seems to be some incorrectness in *defining* the infinitive to be a *noun substantive*, though it may, like the Greek infinitive, be often used *instead* of the noun substantive. For, if, by the genius of the Hebrew language, its nouns be uniformly derived from verbs, (in which opinion most learned men are agreed,\*) and if the infinitive were the primary form of the verb, then verbs would be derived from nouns, contrary to the uniform law of the language. It seems therefore more just to say, not that the infinitive is a noun

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\* Potissimum autem doctrinæ *nominum* alius locus assignandus fuit. Eam cum antiquiores plerique grammatici *verborum* pertractationi præmiserint, Schultensius, quod, ob certas, illi temporis peculiares, rationes, numeris regularum Cl. ALTINGII se alligasset, nihil quidem potuit mutare, parum tamen hanc methodum sibi placere, cum alibi, tum in ipsa præfatione, Institutionibus præmissa, non obscure significavit. Enimvero præposterum hunc ordinem esse indubio argumento est, quod, ex *perpetua linguæ Hebrææ lege, nomina a verbis deriventur.*" SCHRÆDER, *Inst. Præfat.* p. vii.

substantive, but that nouns substantive\* in their first origin were verbs in an indefinite, or participial state; and that the participle is not a noun adjective, but the noun adjective a latent participle.

OF THE PARAGOGIC LETTERS IN THE REGULAR  
VERB.

As the addition of the paragogic letters sometimes alters the form of the verb so far as to occasion some degree of ambiguity, their use should be well attended to.

נ is sometimes added to the persons of verbs ending in ן, as הלכוּ *they went*, for הלך from הלך.

ה, to the third sing. masc. pret. as שמרה *he kept*, for שמר; to the second sing. pret. as בגדתה, *thou hast dealt treacherously*, for בגדת from בגד; to the sing. imper. אספה, *gather thou*, for אסף; to the first sing. and pl. fut. as אשמרה *I will keep*, for אשמר from שמר; נשרפה, *we will burn*, for נשרף from שרף.

\* Except such simple terms as אב a father, אם a mother, &c. which are the almost inarticulate cries of nature.

† “Vim et potestatem hæc He paragogica non semper eandem habet, sed variam. 1. demonstrativam, præsertim in



י, to participles in the sing. n. as אסרי, *binding together*, and sometimes to the 2d sing. pret. as למדת, *thou hast taught*, for שמעתי; *thou hast heard*, for הלכתי; *thou wentest*, for הלכת.

ן, to the persons of verbs ending in ן and י, as ימצאון, *they will be found*; תשמעון, *ye shall hear*; תדבקין, *thou shalt abide*.

ת, to the infinitives of some verbs.\*

pronominibus. 2. *asseverativam*, in verbis, ut נחה, *recubuit omnino*; אשמרה, *custodiam omnino*; הרשיעה, *serva utique*. 3. *optativam*, in futuris; ut אשמחה ואעלצה, *læter et exultem*, Ps. ix. 3. ננחקה, *disrumpamus*; נשליכה, *projiciamus*, Ps. ii. 3. יחישא, *acceleret*, תבואא, *veniat*, et נדעה, *cognoscamus*, Ies. v. 19. 4. *intensivam*, tam in verbis, quam nominibus, ut נפלאהא, *mira fuit admodum*; בערה, *ardens vehementer*; קפדה, *exitium grave*; מזומחה, *scelus atrox*. 5. *localem*, in nominibus, atque particulis. 6. *ad solam elegantiam interdum addi videtur*. SCHROEDER, p. 182.

\* See note p. 57. To which add: That Schultens places ת amongst the paragogic letters in the text of his "Institutions," in which he follows Altingius; but in his remarks decidedly pronounces ת to be one of the feminine forms of the infinitive. "ת paragogicum, quod vulgo vocant, absque ullo dubio est terminatio altera feminina in ת. Ita מצאת, נלוח, מוצאת. Talia sunt יבשה, *arescere*; יכלת, *posse*; צדקת, *justificare*." SCHULTENS, *Instit.* p. 454.



## THE WHOLE OF THE REGULAR VERB REDUCED TO A SYNOPSIS OF THREE LINES.

(See p. 65. and 67.)

## PRETERITE.

## Characteristics of Persons.

## Root.

## Characteristics of Conjugation.

Plur.				Sing.			Q.	N.	Hi.	H.	Ht.
נו...	תן...	תם...	ו...	תי...	ת...	ה...	למד	נ...	ה...	ה...	דת...

	Q.	N.	Hi.	H.	Ht.
Sing.	3 m. Lemed	Nelmed	Helmid	Helmed	Hetlemed
	3 f. lemdeh	nelmedeh	helmiddeh	helmedeh	hetlemedeh
	2 c. lemdet	nelmedet	helmedet	helmedet	hetlemdet
	1 c. lemedti	nelmedti	helmedti	helmedti	hetlemedti
Pl.	3 m. lemdu	nelmedu	helmidu	helmedu	hetlemdu
	2 m. lemdetem	nelmedtem	helmedtem	helmedtem	hetlemedtem
	2 f. lemdeten	nelmedten	helmedten	helmedten	hetlemedten
	1 c. lemednu	nelmednu	helmednu	helmednu	hetlemednu

From the third sing. masc. are formed the other *persons* of the preterite by the addition of the final formatives *ה, ת, &c.*: thus—למד, למדה, למרת, &c. The *conjugations* N. Hi. &c. are formed from *Qel* by prefixing their characteristics: thus—למד, נלמד, הלמד, &c. *Hi.* retains its characteristic *י* only in the third persons of the preterite.

## FUTURE.

## Final Formatives.

## Initial Formatives.

1 c.	2 f.	2 m.	3 f.	3 m.		1 c.	2 f.	2 m.	3 f.	3 m.	
...	י...	...	...	...	למד	א	ת	ת	ת	י	Sing.
...	נה...	ו...	נה...	ו...		נ	ת	ת	ת	י	Plur.

*י* is a *middle* formative in all the persons of the future in *Q.* except the second f. sing. and the plural masculines. Sing. *Yelmud, telmud; telmud, telmed; almd.* Plur. *Yelmedu, telmudneh; telmedu, telmudneh; nelmd.* In the other conjugations it is not used.

*י* is a *middle* formative in the third persons of the pret. *Hi.* and in all the persons of the fut. *Hi.* except the plural feminines. In the imperative it is used in the 2d. fem. s. and 2d. m. pl. In the other conjugations it is not used. The future has no initial characteristic of conjugation except in *Ht.* the initial letter being excluded by the characteristic of the tense.

## IMPERATIVE.

The imperative is included in the future, being an abridgment of the second persons by the omission of the initial formatives.

## INFINITIVE.

The infinitive is the same as the second m. of the imperative.

## PARTICIPLES.

The participle past is the same as the infinitive. The participle present is usually expressed with *י* in the first syllable, but frequently without it, and then differs from the infinitive, only by the difference of the vowel points, or by the initial characteristic in *Hi. H. Ht.* *Schræder*, p. 46.

## A SYNOPSIS

OF THE REGULAR VERB IN ALL ITS CONJUGATIONS, TENSES,  
AND PERSONS.

	Final Formatives.	Q.	N.	Hi.	H.	Ht.	Initial Formatives.	
Singular.								Preterite.
3 m.		למד	נ . . .	ה . . .	ה . . .	הת . . .		
3 f.	ה	...	נ . . .	ה . . .	ה . . .	הת . . .		
2 c.	ת	...	נ . . .	ה . . .	ה . . .	הת . . .		
1 c.	תי	...	נ . . .	ה . . .	ה . . .	הת . . .		
Plural.								
3 m.	ו	...	נ . . .	ה . . .	ה . . .	הת . . .		
2 m.	תם	...	נ . . .	ה . . .	ה . . .	הת . . .		
3 f.	תן	...	נ . . .	ה . . .	ה . . .	הת . . .		Future.
1 c.	נו	...	נ . . .	ה . . .	ה . . .	הת . . .		
Singular.							י	
3 m.		ו . .	...	י . .	...	ת . . .	ת	
3 f.		ו . .	...	י . .	...	ת . . .	ת	
2 m.		ו . .	...	י . .	...	ת . . .	ת	
2 f.	י	...	...	י . .	...	ת . . .	ת	
1 c.		ו . .	...	י . .	...	ת . . .	ת	
Plural.								
3 m.	ו	...	...	י . .	...	ת . . .	י	Imperative.
3 f.	נה	ו . .	...	י . .	...	ת . . .	ת	
2 m.	ו	...	...	י . .	...	ת . . .	ת	
2 f.	נה	ו . .	...	י . .	...	ת . . .	ת	
1 c.		ו . .	...	י . .	...	ת . . .	נ	
Singular.								
2 m.		ו . .	ה . .	ה . .	ה . .	הת . . .		
2 f.	י	...	ה . .	ה . .	ה . .	הת . . .		
Plural.								
2 m.	ו	...	ה . .	ה . .	ה . .	הת . . .		Inf.
2 f.	נה	ו . .	ה . .	ה . .	ה . .	הת . . .		
m.								Part. pres.
f.	ה ת	ו . .	ה . .	ה . .	ה . .	הת . . .		
s. f.	ה ת							Part. past.
pl. m.	ים	ו . .	נ . .	מ . .	מ . .	מת . . .		
pl. f.	ת							
s. f.	ה							
pl. m.	ים	ו . .						
pl. f.	ת							

\*. These tables are meant to exhibit the formation of the whole regular verb, and to mark the accession of the *final*, *middle*, and *initial* formatives to the root, in a more convenient way than by hollow or red letters. The three dots represent the letters of the root למד.

ROOTS OF REGULAR VERBS FOR EXERCISE IN  
THE CONJUGATION OF THE VERBS.

שמע	he heard
שלח	he sent
ברך	he blessed
עבר	he passed over
עמד	he stood
פקד	he visited
קדש	was set apart
קרב	he approached
שמר	he kept
זכר	he remembered
כבד	was heavy
עבד	he served
שכב	he lay down
בקש	he sought
כלם	was ashamed
כשל	he stumbled
לכד	he took
מכר	he sold
מלך	he reigned
משל	he governed
שפט	he judged

## IV. OF THE IRREGULAR VERBS.\*

The regular verb retains its radical letters through its conjugations and inflections. Other verbs are irregular chiefly in proportion as they deviate from this rule.

There are three classes of irregular verbs; 1. such as have נ or י for their first letter; 2. such as have י or י for their second letter, or have the second and third the same; and 3. such as have ה, י, or ת for their last.

From the three letters of the verb פעל, words beginning with נ, י, are compendiously called *Pe Nun*, *Pe Yod*; words having י, י for their second letter, or which have the second and third letter the same, are called *Oin Vau*, *Oin Yod*, *Oin geminatum*; and words ending with ה, י, ת, are called *Lamed He*, &c.

The irregularities of the Hebrew verb consist in the *omission* or *change* of the letters of the root; as גש for נגש; גלתה for גלה; or the *insertion* of other letters, as in סבנה for סבתי, סבתי for סבותי.

Irregular verbs are often found in a regular state, even in those forms that are commonly irregular.

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\* The variation of the irregular verbs from their own root and from the regular form, may be distinctly seen in the *Paradigm of the Irregular Verbs*, &c. p. 105. Most of the difficult forms of the irregular verbs, are to be found in the *Vocabulary of biliteral words in the Hebrew Elements*.

A GENERAL ABSTRACT OF THE IRREGULAR\*  
VERBS COMPARED WITH THE REGULAR FORM.

Part. I.	Inf.	Imp.	Fut.	Pret.	
לומד	למוד	למוד	ילמוד	למד	Q.
נוגש	גשת	גש	יגש	נגש	
יושב	שבת	שב	ישב	ישב	
סובב	סוב	סוב	יסוב	סב	
קם	קום	קום	יקום	קם	
גולה	גלה ות	גלה	יגלה	גלה	
נלמד	הלמד	הלמד	ילמד	נלמד	N.
נגש	הנגש	הנגש	ינגש	נגש	
נושב	הושב	הושב	יושב	נושב	
נסב	הסוב	הסב	יסב	נסב	
נקום	הקום	הקום	יקום	נקום	
נגלה	הגלה	הגלה	יגלה	נגלה	
מלמיד	הלמיד	הלמד	ילמיד	הלמיד	Hi.
מגיש	הגיש	הגש	יגיש	הגיש	
מושיב	הושיב	הושב	יושיב	הושיב	
מסב	הסב	הסב	יסב	הסב	
מקום	הקים	הקם	יקום	הקים	
מגלה	הגלה	הגלה	יגלה	הגלה	
מלמד	הלמד	הלמד	ילמד	הלמד	H.*
מגש	הגש	הגש	יגש	הגש	
מושב	הושב	הושב	יושב	הושב	
מוסב	הוסב	הוסב	יוסב	הוסב	
מוקם	הוקם	הוקם	יוקם	הוקם	
מגלה	הגלה ות	הגלה	יגלה	הגלה	

Part. 2. Qel.

למוד | נגוש | ישוב | סבוב | קום | גלוי

\* See *Hi.* in the several Abstracts.

## AN ABSTRACT OF PE NUN.

Ht.	H.	Hi.	N.	Q.	
התנגש	הגש	הגיש	נגש	נגש	Pret.
יתנגש	יגש	יגיש	ינגש	יגש	Fut.
התנגש	הגש	הגש	הנגש	גש	Imp.
התנגש	הגש	הגיש	הנגש	גשת	Inf.
מתנגש	מגש	מגיש	נגש	נוגש	Par. 1.
				נגוש	Par. 2.

Pe Nun is regular in

1. the preterite and participles of Q.
  2. the future, imperative, and infinitive, of N.
- and
3. the whole of *Ht.*

Its irregularity consists first in the *omission* of the first radical in

1. the fut. imp. and inf. of Q.
2. the pret. and particip. of N. and in
3. the whole of *Hi.* and *H.*

secondly in the *addition* of נ to the infinitive.\*

לקה also loses its first radical in the fut. imp. and inf. of Q. It is regular in the rest of Q. and in the whole of N. and *Ht.* It is not extant in *Hi.* or *H.*

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\* Perhaps that should not be called irregular, which constitutes one of the feminine forms of the regular infinitive.

## AN ABSTRACT OF PE YOD.

Ht.	H.	Hi.	N.	Q.
התישב	הושב	הושיב	נושב	ישב Pret.
יתשב	יושב	יושיב	יושב	ישב Fut.
התישב	הושב	הושב	הושב	שב Imp.
התישב	הושב	הושיב	הושב	שבת Inf.
מתישב	מושב	מושיב	נושב	יושב Par. 1.
				ישוב Par. 2.

Pe Yod is regular in

1. the preterite and participles of *Q*.
2. in the whole of *Ht*.

Its irregularity consists in

1. the omission of ך, the first radical in the future, imperative, and infinitive of *Q*.
2. the change of ך in ך in the whole of *N. Hi.* and *H*.
3. the addition of ך to the infin. of *Q*.

Pe Yod differs from Pe Nun in this, that where the first radical is omitted in *N. Hi.* and *H.* of Pe Nun, it is changed into ך in Pe Yod.

Verbs beginning with ך follow the rule of Pe Nun, except ך׃, which follows Pe Yod.



## AN ABSTRACT OF OIN GEMINATUM.

Ht.	H.	Hi.	N.	Q.	
*הסתובב	הוסב	הסב	נסב	סב	Pret.
יסתובב	יוסב	יסב	יסב	יסוב	Fut.
הסתובב	הוסב	הסב	הסב	סוב	Imp.
הסתובב	הוסב	הסב	הסוב	סוב	Inf.
מסתובב	מוסב	מסב	נסב	סובב	Par. 1
				סבוב	Par. 2

Oin geminatum is regular in both the participles of Q. and the first participle of *Het.* In all other respects it is irregular :

1. Omitting the 2d radical in all persons and conjugations, except in the participles of Q. and in the whole of *Ht.*

2. Omitting also the second characteristic of *Hi.* throughout.

3. Inserting ך before the final formatives of the 1st and 2d pers. in pret. Q. N. *Hi.* and *H.* ; and before the second radical in the fut. imp. and inf. of Q. and throughout *Hi.* ; and before the first radical in *H.*

4. Inserting ך before the final formatives in the 2d persons fem. pl. of the fut. and imp. of all conjugations.

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\* The transposition in הסתובב for ההסובב takes place as was observed p. 81. The following examples may be adopted without such transposition : בלל, גלל, רנן, &c.



## AN ABSTRACT OF OIN VAU.

Ht.	H.	Hi.	N.	Q.	
התקומם	הוקם	הקים	נקום	קם	Pret.
יתקומם	יוקם	יקים	יקום	יקום	Fut.
התקומם	הוקם	הקם	הקום	קום	Imp.
התקומם	הוקם	הקים	הקום	קום	Inf.
מתקונים	מוקם	מקים	נקום	קם	Par. 1.
				קום	Par. 2.

Oin Vau is regular in

1. the fut. imp. and inf. of Q.
2. the whole of N. except the 2d and 1st persons of the preterite in both numbers.

It is irregular in

1. omitting the 2d radical in the pret. of Q. the 2d radical and the formative ך in par. 1. the 2d. radical in par. 2. and throughout Hi.
2. omitting also the 2d characteristic of Hi. in the imperative.
3. inserting ך before the final formatives in the 2d and 1st persons pret. of N. Hi. and before the first radical throughout H.
4. doubling the last radical in Ht.

Verbs in Oin Yod generally follow the rule of Oin Vau. But some of these verbs never lose their middle radical.

## AN ABSTRACT OF LAMED HE.

Ht.	H.	Hi.	N.	Q.
התגלה	הגלה	הגילה	נגלה	גלה Pret.
יתגלה	יגלה	יגילה	יגלה	יגלה Fut.
התגלה	הגלה	הגילה	הגלה	גלה Imp.
התגלה	הגלה	הגילה	הגלה	גלה ות Inf.
מתגלה	מגלה	מגילה	נגלה	גולה Par. 1.
				גלוי Par. 2.

Lamed He\* is regular in Q. pret. 3 m. s. imp. 2 m. s. fut. in all its persons sing. (except 2 f.) and in 1 pl. and in par. 1 m. s.

It is irregular in the following tenses and persons: Q. pret. 3 s. f. and inf. ה is changed into ת.

Pret. 2 and 1 s. and pl.

Fut. 2 f. s. 2. and 3 f. pl.

Imp. 2 f. s. and pl.

Par. 2.

Pret. 3 m. pl.

Fut. 2 m. pl. and 2 m. pl.

Imp. 2 m. pl.

} ה is changed  
into י.

} ה is dropped.

*Hi.* throughout omits the second characteristic.

Verbs in Lamed י and Lamed ת lose their final radicals before the formatives beginning with נ or ת.

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\* This termination, though it gives name to this species of irregular verb, is not considered by Schultens and Schræder as a radical part of the verb, but substituted for י or י\*.

PARADIGM OF LAMED HE IN QEL,\* TO BE  
TRANSCRIBED IN HEBREW.

Preterite, *He revealed.*

S. Geleh, gelteh ; gelit ; geliti.

P. Gelu ; gelitem, geliten ; gelinu.

Future, *He will reveal.*

S. Yegleh,† tegleh ; tegleh, tegli ; agleh.

P. Yeglu, teglineh ; teglu, teglineh ; negleh.

Imperative, *Reveal thou.*

S. Geleh, geli.

P. Gelu, gelineh.

Infinitive, *To reveal.*

M. Geleh, gelu, gelveh.

F. Gelut.

Participle, 1. *Revealing.*

S. Guleh, gulet.

P. Gulim, gulut.

Participle, 2. *Revealed.*

S. Gelvi, gelviah.

P. Gelviim, gelviut.

\* The other conjugations of Lamed He differ from Qel only in the addition of the initial characteristics.

† The final ך is often dropped in the imper. of Q. and Ht. and in the fut. of all conj. צר, דל, חט, דס, יתגל, יגל, ידוי, &c.

PARADIGM OF הָיָה *HE WAS*, AS IT OCCURS IN  
THE BIBLE.

## QEL.

			Preterite.	
1 c.	2 f.	2 m.	3 f.	3 m.
הייתי		היית	היתה	היה Sing.
היינו		הייתם		היו Pl.
Future.				
אהיה	תהיי	תהיה	יהיה	תהיה Sing.
נהיה		תהיו	תהיינה	יהיו Pl.
Imperative.				
	היי	היה	Sing.	
		היו	Pl.	
Infinitive.				
			היה	M.
			היות	F.
Participle.				
			הויה	Sing.

## NEPQED.

	Preterite.
נֶהְיִיתָ	נֶהְיָה Sing.
	Participle.
	נֶהְיָה Sing.

PARADIGM OF **חיה** *HE LIVED*, AS IT OCCURS  
IN THE BIBLE.

## QEL.

1 c.	2 f.	2 m.	Preterite.	
			3 f.	3 m.
		חייַת	חיתה	חיה Sing.
		חיתם		חיו Pl.
			Future.	
אחיה	תחיי	תחיה	תחיה	יחיה Sing.
נחיה	תחיינה	תחיו	תחיינה	יחיו Pl.
			Imperative.	
		חיי	חיה	Sing.
			חיו	Pl.
			Infinitive.	
			חיו	חיה M.
				חיות F.

## HEPQED.

החייתי	החית החיתם	Preterite.	
		החיה	Sing. Pl.
		Infinitive.	
		החיה	M.
		החית החיות	F.
		Participle.	
		מחא	Sing.

יהוה

the relative form of יהוה, occurs only in the participle יהוה *existing*, in the imperative יהוה and יהוה *be thou*. This infrequency of use was perhaps owing to its resemblance, especially in the future, to the unutterable name of God, יהוה, which is a derivative from the future. The Chaldee

הוא

is found in the pret. יהוה, יהוה, יהוה, in the fut. יהוה, יהוה, in the infinitive, יהוה, יהוה, and in the imperative, יהוה.

יש

is of both numbers, and is used for *is* and *are*. It is frequently joined with the inseparable particles, כ, כ; thus ישך *thou art*, ישנו (with ע epenth.) *he is*, ישכם *ye are*.

## § 2.

The species of irregular verbs already noticed are defective in only one of their radical letters. There are others that are defective in two, namely, verbs beginning with Nun and ending with He; and such as begin with Yod and end with He. These follow the rule of the letters in which they are defective. To the former class belong fourteen verbs, נאה, נגה, נדה, נוה, נזה, נחה, נטה, נזה, נזה, נזה, נזה, נזה, נזה, נזה. To the latter class belong seven verbs, יאה, יגה, ידה, ינה, ינה, ינה, ינה.

## EXAMPLES IN PE NUN.

נפל	יפלו Is. iii. 25.	נגש	גשת Ez. xlv. 13.
נבט	הביטה Ps. xiii. 3.	נגש	יגש G. xviii. 23.
נשא	ישא Is. ii. 4.	נגש	גשה Is. xlix. 20.
נבט	אביט Is. lxiii. 5.	נגש	הגישו Ex. xxi. 6.
נבט	הבט 1 R. xviii. 43.	נגש	יגשו 1 S. xiv. 34.
נבט	הבטת 1 S. ii. 32.	נגש	הגשה G. xxvii. 25.
נגד	הגיד 1 S. x. 16.	נגש	הגשתם Am. v. 25.
נגד	מגידים Jud. xiv. 19.	נגש	הגישה 2 R. iv. 6.

## EXAMPLES IN PE YOD.

יסף	תוסיפו Is. i. 5.	ילך	לכו Is. ii. 5.
יכל	אוכל Is. i. 13.	ישב	תשב Is. iii. 26.
יתר	נותרה Is. i. 8.	ידע	נודע Ex. ii. 14.
ירה	יורנו Is. ii. 3.	ידע	האדע 2 S. xix. 36.
יצא	תצא Is. ii. 3.		

## EXAMPLES IN OIN GEM.

זכך	הזכו Is. i. 16.	סבב	יסב Ex. xiii. 18.
סבב	יסבו Job xvi. 13.	סבם	הסבת 1 R. xviii. 37.
סבב	סבו Ps. lxxxviii. 18.	סבב	תסב N. xxxvi. 7.
סבב	תסבינה G. xxxvii. 7.	סבב	סבתי 1 S. xxii. 22.
סבב	נסבו G. xix. 4.		

## EXAMPLES IN OIN VAU.

רום	רוממתי Is. i. 2.	רוע	הרע Is. i. 16.
בון	התבונן Is. i. 3.	רוב	ריבו Is. i. 17.
זור	נזרו Is. i. 4.	לון	ילין Is. i. 21.
בוא	תבאו Is. i. 12.	שוב	אשיבה Is. i. 25.
בוא	הביא Is. i. 13.	סור	אסירה Is. i. 25.

## EXAMPLES IN LAMED HE.

היה	היינו Is. i. 9.	היה	היתה Is. i. 21.
דמה	דמינו Is. i. 9.	הית	תהיו Is. i. 30.
ראה	ראות Is. i. 12.	עשה	עשו Is. ii. 8.
אבה	תאבו Is. i. 19.	שחה	שח Is. ii. 17.
מרה	מריתם Is. i. 20.	מרה	מרות Is. iii. 8.

## EXAMPLES IN VERBS DOUBLY DEFECTIVE.

נכה	תכו Is. i. 5.	ינה	הונת Ez. xlvi. 18.
נשה	הטי Gen. xxiv. 14.	ינה	מוני Is. xlix. 26.
נשה	תט Num. xxii. 23.	יגה	נוגי Zeph. iii. 18.
נשה	יט Jud. ix. 3.	יגה	מוגי Is. li. 23.
נצה	הצו Num. xxvi. 9.	ירה	הורני Job xxx. 19.
ידה	הודות 1 Chr. xxv. 3.	ירה	הורות Gen. xlvi. 28.
ידה	התורו Lev. xxvi. 40.	נצה	הצו Num. xxvi. 9.
יגה	תגיון Job xix. 1.	נכה	2 יכו R. xi. 12.
ינה	תנו Jer. xxii. 3.	נזה	2 ין R. ix. 33.



## A P A R A D I G M

OF THE IRREGULAR VERBS IN QEL COMPARED WITH THE  
REGULAR FORM.

Final Formatives.	נתן	Lamed He.	Oin gem.	Oin Vau.	Pe Yod.	Pe Nun.	Regular.	Initial Formatives.	Sing.	Preterite.	Plur.	Sing.	Future.	Plur.	Sing.	Imp.	Plur.	Inf.										
	נתן	גלה	סבב	קום	ישב	נגש	למד																					
ת ת ת	נתן	גלה	סב	קם	ישב	נגש	למד																					
	נתנ	גלת	סב	קמ	ישב	נגש	למד																					
	נת	גלי	סבו	קמ	ישב	נגש	למד																					
	נת	גלי	סבו	קמ	ישב	נגש	למד																					
ו תס תן נו	נתנ	גל	סב	קמ	ישב	נגש	למד																					
	נת	גלי	סבו	קמ	ישב	נגש	למד																					
	נת	גלי	סבו	קמ	ישב	נגש	למד																					
	נת	גלי	סבו	קמ	ישב	נגש	למד																					
י	תן	גלה	סוב	קום	שב	גש	למוד																					
	תן	גלה	סוב	קום	שב	גש	למוד																					
	תן	גלה	סוב	קום	שב	גש	למוד																					
	תנ	גל	סוב	קום	שב	גש	למוד																					
ו נה ו נה	תנ	גל	סוב	קימ	שב	גש	למד																					
	ת	גלי	סבי	קומ	שב	גש	למוד																					
	תנ	גל	סוב	קומ	שב	גש	למוד																					
	תן	גלי	סבי	קומ	שב	גש	למוד																					
י	תן	גלה	סוב	קום	שב	גש	למוד																					
	תנ	גל	סוב	קומ	שב	גש	למד																					
ו נה	תנ	גל	סוב	קומ	שב	גש	למד																					
	ת	גלי	סבי	קומ	שב	גש	למוד																					
m. f. ת	ת	גלו	סוב	קום	שב	גש	למוד																					



## A VOCABULARY

OF

## HEBREW NOUNS.\*

אי	an island	דם	blood
איד	destruction	דת	the law
איש	a man	הוד	honour
אש	fire	הון	riches
בד	linen	זית	an olive
בור	a pit	חוב	a debtor
בית	a house	חוח	a thorn
בר	a son	חיל	virtue
גג	a roof	שיט	clay
גוי	a nation	שיר	a palace
גיא	a valley	יד	a hand
דד	a teat	יום	a day
דוד	a friend	יון	wine
די	sufficiency	כוס	a cup

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\* Of the derivation of Hebrew nouns, see before p. 53

כֶּסֶף	a purse	עִיר	a city
לַיְלָה	night	עֵץ	a tree
לִישׁ	an old lion	פֶּה	the mouth
מָה	what	פָּר	a bullock
מוֹץ	chaff	צֹאן	sheep
מִי	who	צִיר	a hinge
מַיִם	water	קוֹל	a voice
מִין	the kind	קִיר	a wall
מִוֶּץ	pressure	רֹאשׁ	a head
מֵר	a drop	שֶׁד	a breast
סוֹד	a secret	שֶׂה	small cattle
סִיג	dross	שִׁי	a gift
סִיר	a pot	שֵׁם	a name
עֵז	a she-goat	שָׁק	a sack
עֵט	a pen	תִּישׁ	a he-goat
עֵין	an eye		

## NOUNS DERIVED FROM REGULAR VERBS.

אָבָה	will, desire	אָדָם	a man
אָבוֹס	a crib	אֲדוֹן	a lord
אָבִיר	strong	אֲדוֹר	magnificent
אָבֵל	mourning	אֹהֶל	a tabernacle
אָבֶן	a stone	אֹיֵב	an enemy
אָבֵר	a member	אֹיִל	a fool
אָבָק	dust	אֹצֵר	a treasure
אָגוּ	a nut	אֹרֵב	a lyer in wait

## REGULAR NOUNS UNAUGMENTED.\*

אָן	an ear	באר	a well
אַטער	shut	בגד	a garment
אַיל	strength	בוגד	a transgressor
אַילם	a porch	בחון	a watch tower
אַישון	blackness	בחור	a young man
אַלה	an oath	בטה	confidence
אַלֹה	God	בטן	the belly
אַלֹף	a guide	בכור	first-born
אַלם	dumb	בלה	old
אַמִּיץ	powerful	בעות	terror
אַנוש	a man	בעל	a lord
אַסם	a barn	בציר	vintage
אַסר	a bond	בצע	gain
אַפל	darkness	בקר	a herd
אַפר	ashes	בקר	the morning
אַרב	a snare	ברד	hail
אַרה	a path	ברית	a covenant
אַרון	an ark	ברק	lightning
אַרז	a cedar	בשם	spice
אַרד	length	בשר	flesh
אַרץ	the earth	גבה	high
אַשם	guilt	גבה	height

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\* By the augment here, are meant the *initial* and *final* formatives, ה, נ, י, ז.

## REGULAR NOUNS UNAUGMENTED.

גבור	powerful	היכל	a temple
גביע	a cup	זאב	a wolf
גביר	a master	זבוב	a fly
גבר	a man	זבול	a habitation
גדול	great	זבח	sacrifice
גורל	a lot	זהב	gold
גזל	rapine	זהר	brightness
גחל	a live coal	זכר	a male
גלם	an embryo	זכר	memory
גנב	a thief	זמן	time
גפן	a vine	זעם	indignation
גרם	a threshing floor	זקן	a beard
גשם	a shower	זקן	an old man
דבר	a word	זרע	seed
דגל	a standard	חבוק	an embrace
דגן	corn	הבל	a mast
דוה	faint	חבל	pain
דכה	worn	חבל	a rope
דלת	a door	חבר	a companion
דרך	a way	חדר	a chamber
דשא	tender grass	חדש	new
דשן	fat	חדש	a month
הבל	vanity	חובל	a mariner
הדם	a foot-stool	חותם	a seal
הדר	glory	חזה	the breast

## REGULAR NOUNS UNAUGMENTED.

חֹזֶה	provision	חֲרִישׁ	plowing
חֹזֶק	strong	חֶרֶם	a cursed thing
חֹזִיר	a swine	חֶרֶף	winter
חַטָּא	a sinner	חֶרֶשׁ	a smith
חֶטֶר	a rod	חֶרֶשׁ	deaf
חָכָם	wise	חֹשֶׁךְ	darkness
חֵלֶב	fat	חֵתָן	a son (or father)
חֶלֶם	a dream		in law
חֶלֶק	a portion	טָהוֹר	pure
חֶמֶר	an ass	טַעַם	taste
חֶמֶס	violence	טֶרֶח	labour
חֶמֶץ	leaven	טֶרֶף	a prey
חֶמֶץ	vinegar	יָאוֹר	a brook
חֶמֶר	pitch	יָבֹל	increase
חֶמֶר	clay	יָבֵשׁ	dry
חֲנוּן	gracious	יָדִיד	beloved
חֲנֹף	a hypocrite	יֹונֵק	a suckling
חֶסֶד	mercy	יֹורֵה	rain
חֲסִין	strong	יֹוֹתֵר	excellency
חֶסֶר	void	יֶחֶשׁ	genealogy
חֶפֶץ	delight	יָלֵד	a boy
חֶצֶר	a court	יָמִין	the right hand
חֶרֶב	a sword	יִסּוֹר	instruction
חֶרֶל	a nettle	יָעַר	a wood
חֶרוֹץ	fine gold	יָפָה	fair

## REGULAR NOUNS UNAUGMENTED.

יצור	a member	כנף	a wing
יקב	a wine-press	כסא	a throne
יקר	precious	כסה	a festival
יקר	price	כסיל	a fool
ירא	fearing	כסל	hope
ירח	the moon	כסל	a fool
ישע	salvation	כסף	silver
ישר	upright	כעס	indignation
ישר	uprightness	כפיר	a young lion
יתום	fatherless	כרם	a vineyard
יתור	excellent	כרש	gluttony
יתר	excellent	כשב	a lamb
כאב	grief	כשול	a hatchet
כבד	heavy	כשר	right
כבוד	glory	כתב	a writing
כביר	strong	כתר	a crown
כבל	the stocks	לבב	a heart
כבש	a sheep	לבוש	cloathing
כוהן	a priest	לביא	a lion
כוכב	a star	לבן	white
כזב	a lye	להב	flame
כחש	a liar	לועז	a foreigner
כחש	leanness	לחם	bread
כלב	a dog	למוד	learned
כנור	a harp	לפיד	a torch



## REGULAR NOUNS UNAUGMENTED.

לשון	a tongue	נכר	a stranger
מהיר	quick	נסך	a drink-offering
מושל	a ruler	נעים	pleasant
מחיר	price	נעל	a shoe
מטר	rain	נער	a boy
מלא	full	נצח	eternity
מלח	a mariner	נשר	an eagle
מלח	salt	נתיב	a path
מלך	a king	סגור	an enclosure
מנה	a pound	סדר	order
מרד	rebellion	סוחר	a merchant
משיח	anointed	סחר	merchandise
משל	a proverb	סלח	a pardoner
מתוק	sweet	סלם	a ladder
נאוף	adultery	סלף	perverseness
נביא	a prophet	ספר	a numbering
נבל	a fool	ספר	a book
נגה	brightness	סרים	a eunuch
נגע	a stroke	סתר	a lurking place
נדיב	a prince	עבד	a servant
נהר	a river	עבות	a rope
נום	an earring	עגל	a calf
נזר	hair, a crown	עדן	pleasure
נחום	comfort	עדר	a flock
נכה	smitten	עוגב	an organ

## REGULAR NOUNS UNAUGMENTED.

עויל	unjust	ערב	evening
עולל	a babe	ערום	naked
עולם	an age	עריץ	violent
עור	blind	ערל	uncircumcised
עורב	a raven	ערף	a neck
עזר	help	ערש	a couch
עיף	weary	עשב	an herb
עלג	stammering	עשוק	an oppressor
עלה	a leaf	עשיר	rich
עלם	a young man	עשן	smoke
עמוד	a pillar	עשר	wealth
עמל	labour	עתיד	ready
עמר	a bundle	פאר	glory
ענב	a grape	פגול	abomination
ענג	delight	פגר	a carcase
ענן	a cloud	פחד	fear
ענק	a chain	פחה	a prince
ענש	punishment	פחם	a coal
עפר	dust	פחת	a ditch
עצב	grief	פטיש	a hammer
עצום	strong	פלא	wonderful
עצל	a sluggard	פלג	a rivulet
עצם	a bone	פסח	lame
עקב	the heel	פסה	passover
עקש	perverse	פסל	graven image

## REGULAR NOUNS UNAUGMENTED.

פעל	a work	צרך	necessity
פצע	a wound	ירק	a pot-herb
פקיד	a prefect	קדוש	holy
פרד	a mule	קדם	the east
פרח	a flower	קדש	holiness
פריץ	a robber	קהל	congregation
פתח	a door	קוסם	a diviner
פתיל	a thread	קטון	little
צבא	a host	קטור	incense
צבור	a heap	קלוט	lacking
צבע	colour	קלע	a sling
צדיק	just	קמוש	a thistle
צדק	justice	קנא	jealous
צהר	light	קנה	a reed
צואר	the neck	קצה	an end
צלם	an image	קצה	the end
צלע	a rib	קצף	wrath
צמא	thirst	קצר	short
צמד	a yoke	קרב	near
צמה	a bud	קרב	a battle
צמר	wool	קרב	inward part
צנור	a water-pipe	קרוב	near
צעד	a step	קרן	a horn
צפון	the north	קשור	a binding
צפור	a bird	קשת	a bow

## REGULAR NOUNS UNAUGMENTED.

קשת	an archer	שאור	leaven
ראה	sight	שאר	a remainder
רבץ	a resting place	שאר	flesh
רגל	a foot	שבט	a rod
רגע	a moment	שבל	a path
רוה	watered	שבר	corn
רזה	lean	שבת	rest
רחב	a street	שגל	a wife
רחב	breadth	שגר	young
רחוק	far	שדה	field
רחם	the womb	שואה	destruction
רחם	compassion	שופט	a judge
רחק	far	שופר	a trumpet
רכיל	a tale-bearer	שהח	a letting down
רמש	a creeping thing	שחור	black
רעב	hungry	שחין	a sore
רעב	hunger	שהת	corruption
רעד	fear	שכול	bereaved
רעה	a friend	שכור	a drunkard
רעם	thunder	שכיר	a hireling
רשע	wickedness	שכל	understanding
רשע	wicked	שכל	a fool
רשף	a live coal	שכם	a shoulder
רשת	a net	שכר	hire
שאול	the grave	שכר	strong drink

## REGULAR NOUNS UNAUGMENTED.

שלג	snow	שרד	service
שלו	a quail	שרוע	superfluous
שלום	peace	שריג	a branch
שליט	a governor	שרק	a vine
שלל	spoil	שרש	a root
שלם	a reward	תאר	beauty
שמה	glad	תבה	an ark
שמן	oil	תבל	the round world
שנה	a year	תבן	chaff
שער	hair	תהום	the deep
שער	a gate	תמים	perfect
שפה	a lip	תמר	a palm-tree
שפל	humble	תנור	a furnace
שקץ	abomination	תפוח	an apple
שקר	a lye	תקף	strength

REGULAR NOUNS AUGMENTED\* IN THE  
BEGINNING.

With א.		אכזב	deceitful
		אכזר	cruel
אזרוע	an arm	אצבע	a finger [grapes
אזרח	a native	אשכל	a bunch of

\* See before p. 53—57.

REGULAR NOUNS AUGMENTED IN THE  
BEGINNING.

אשמן	fatness	מרגע	rest
אשנב	a window	מרכב	a chariot
אתמל	of yesterday	מרמה	deceit
		משגב	a tower
	With מ.	משחת	destruction
מבחר	a chosen thing	משמר	a watch
מבטח	hope	משפט	judgment
מחצב	a cutting off	משקל	a weight
מחשך	a darkening		
מכאב	grief		With ת.
מלאך	a legate	תלמיד	a scholar
ממתק	sweetness	תמרוק	a cleansing
מעדן	dainty	תקוה	hope
מענה	an answer	תרמה	deceit
מעשה	a work		
מקהל	a congregation		With י.
מקנה	possession	ילקוט	a scrip
מרבד	a covering	יצהר	oil

REGULAR NOUNS AUGMENTED IN THE END.

		אבחה	the point of a
	With ה.	אהבה	love [weapon
אברה	a lost thing	אכילה	food

## REGULAR NOUNS AUGMENTED IN THE END.

אלמה	a sheaf	נשמה	the soul	[sure
בהמה	beast	סגלה	a peculiar	trea-
ברכה	blessing	סערה	whirlwind	
בתולה	a virgin	עבודה	servitude	
גבורה	power	עדנה	pleasure	
גערה	rebuke	עולה	iniquity	
חגורה	a girdle	עלמה	a maid	
חכמה	wisdom	ערלה	fore-skin	
חלקה	a part	ערמה	subtilty	
חמאה	butter	פחדה	fear	
חמצה	fermentation	צדקה	justice	
חרפה	reproach	קהלה	congregation	
חשכה	darkness	קנאה	jealousy	
יְשׁוּעָה	health	שאלה	a petition	
כבשה	a lamb	שלמה	a garment	
כלמה	shame	שמועה	report	
לבנה	a brick	שמחה	gladness	
לבנה	the moon	שפחה	a maid-servant	
מלחה	saltiness	תאנה	a fig-tree	
משחה	unction	תועבה	abomination	
נבלה	folly			
נגינה	a song			With ת.
נחושה	brass	אדרת	glory	
נמלה	an ant	אולת	folly	
נערה	a girl	אחרית	the end	

## REGULAR NOUNS AUGMENTED IN THE END.

גברת	a mistress	With י.
גפרית	brimstone	מצרי an Egyptian
חותמת	a seal	נכרי a stranger
יבמת	a brother's wife	עברי a Hebrew
כסילות	folly	פלאי wonderful
כתונת	a coat	
מלכות	a kingdom	With ב.
נחושת	brass	אחרון last
עמרת	a crown	זכרון memory
עקרת	barren	קרבן a gift
עקשות	perverseness	ראשון first
קטורת	incense	רעבון hunger
ראשית	the beginning	רענן green
רפאות	health	שלהן a table
שארית	the remainder	
תולעת	a worm	With מ.
		פתאום <i>adv.</i> suddenly

REGULAR NOUNS AUGMENTED BOTH IN THE  
BEGINNING AND ENDING.

אכזריות	cruelty	משפחה a family
מחשבת	a device	תהפוכה frowardness
מלאכה	work	תחבולה a wise counsel
מלחמה	war	תענוגה delight
ממשלת	dominion	תרדמה drowsiness



## NOUNS FROM IMPERFECT OR IRREGULAR

## VERBS.

I. From verbs ending in - ה, by throwing it away.	דמי silence
	חלי an ornament
	חצי half
*אב a father	חרי wrath
או desire	יפי beauty
אח a brother	כלי a vessel
גו a body	מרי rebellion
חי a living creature	נקי innocent
חם a father in law	סתו winter
עד an age	עדי an ornament
עור the skin	ענו meek
צו a precept	עני affliction
צי a ship	עני afflicted
קו a line	פרי fruit
By changing ה into ו or י.	פתי simple
	צבי glory
ארי a lion	צפוי a covering
בכי weeping	שבי captivity
גדי a kid	שקוי moisture

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\* אב and אם are commonly derived from verbs, but they are probably primitive words. See before, p. 86.

## NOUNS FROM IRREGULAR VERBS.

With ק.	With ת.
דמיה silence	אחות a sister
כליות the reins	בבית weeping
ענוה meekness	ברית a covenant
ערוה nakedness	גאות excellency
קריה a city	גלות captivity
רמיה deceit	חנית a spear
שלוה prosperity	עדות an ornament
תארה a boundary	רעות a female friend

With י.	
אביון poor	מרבית a multitude
בנין a building	משכית imagination
המון a multitude	תכלית perfection
חזון vision	תרבות a multitude
חרון fury	תרבית usury
יגון sorrow	
עוון wickedness	II. From verbs beginning with Nun.
עליון high	שיא excellency
קלון shame	שיג a following
קנין possession	—
רזון leanness	שאת excellency
רצון good-will	—
שגיון a song	אתיק a chamber
	מטה a bed

## NOUNS FROM IRREGULAR VERBS.

מטה	a staff	מוסר	instruction
מטע	a planting	מוסר	a bond
מכה	a stroke	מועד	a solemn time
מסח	a pulling up	מופת	a prodigy
מסע	a journey	מוצא	going out
מצה	strife	מוקד	a fire
משא	a burden	מוקש	a snare
מתן	a gift	מורא	fear
מתת	a gift	מורש	an inheritance
נדה	separation	מושב	a seat
—		מותר	excellency
מטרה	a prison	מיטב	the best
מסכה	a molten image	מישר	equity
מפלה	ruin, a fall	תונה	sorrow
משאון	deceit	תודה	confession
III. From verbs begin-		תוצא	outgoing
ning with Yod.		תורה	the law
בול	profit	תושב	an inhabitant
דע	knowledge	תימן	the south
צא	excrement	תירוש	new wine
צוא	filthy	—	
—		דעה	knowledge
מודע	an acquaintance	חמה	wrath
מוסד	a foundation	עדה	congregation
		עצה	counsel

## NOUNS FROM IRREGULAR VERBS.

שנה	sleep	חם	heat
—	—	חן	grace
מולדת	nativity	חץ	an arrow
מועצה	counsel	חק	a statute
מורשת	inheritance	טל	dew
תוחלת	hope	טף	a little one
תוכחה	reproof	ים	the sea
תוכחת	reproof	כל	all [hand
תושיה	substance	כף	the hollow of the
		לב	a heart
IV. From verbs with the		מר	bitter
second radical doubled.		נס	a standard
אם	a mother	סף	a threshold
בר	clean	עז	strength
בר	corn	עם	people
בר	purity	עת	a season
גב	gibbous	פז	fine gold
גן	a garden	פת	a morsel
גת	a wine-press	צר	a side
דב	a bear	צה	white
הר	a mountain	צל	a shadow
זך	pure	קל	light
חג	a festival	קן	a nest
הד	the palate	קץ	the end
חם	hot	קר	cold

## NOUNS FROM IRREGULAR VERBS.

רך	soft	שמה	desolation
שן	a tooth	—	—
שר	the navel	מגלה	a volume
תל	a heap	מומה	a wicked device
תם	perfect	מחתה	destruction
תם	integrity	מסלה	a highway
תף	a drum	תהלה	praise
—	—	תחלה	the beginning
מג	a shield	תפלה	prayer
מוסך	a covering		
מחול	a dance	V. From verbs having	
ממר	bitterness	Vau for their second	
מסך	a covering	radical.	
מעוז	strength	אור	fire
תמס	a melting	אור	light
—	—	אל	strong
ברית	soap	איץ	hasty
גנה	a garden	בז	contempt
גרון	a throat	גר	a stranger
זלות	vileness	דג	a fish
זמה	wickedness	דור	an age
חלון	a window	דין	judgment
חמה	the sun	דם	rest
מלה	a word	זד	proud
סכה	a tabernacle	זר	a stranger

## NOUNS FROM IRREGULAR VERBS.

חול	sand	קיא	vomit
הח	a hook	רוח	spirit
חיל	pain	רום	height
טוב	good	ריב	a cause
טוב	goodness	רם	high
כן	right	רע	evil
לוע	the throat	רש	poor
לץ	a scorner	שוט	a whip
מת	dead	שוע	a cry
ניד	motion	שוק	a street
נר	a lamp	שור	an ox
ניר	a lamp	שט	a rower
סוף	the end	שיב	grey hair
עב	a thick cloud	שׁח	complaint
עד	a witness	שיר	a song
עוף	a bird	שית	attire
ער	wakeful	—	
פה	a snare	מאור	a light
צוף	a honeycomb	מבוא	a going down
ציר	an ambassador	מגור	fear
צם	a fast	מדון	contention
צר	narrow	מלון	an inn
צר	a rock	מנוד	a wagging
קא	vomit	מנוה	quiet
קוץ	a thorn	מנוס	flight

## NOUNS FROM IRREGULAR VERBS.

מעוג	a cake	עדות	a testimony
מעון	a habitation	צדה	what is taken
מפיץ	a maul		in hunting
מצוד	a net	צורה	a strait
מקום	a place	צורה	sharp
מקור	a well	רעה	wickedness
מרום	a high place	שוהה	a ditch
—		ששון	gladness
אלון	a plain	שתה	a foundation
בושה	shame		
בשת	shame	From verbs having Yod for their second radical.	
בינה	understanding		
גילה	rejoicing	אישון	black
דמוה	silence	איתן	hard
ודון	pride	ניר	tillage
זונה	a harlot	ציץ	a flower
חידה	a dark saying	ריק	emptiness
טובה	goodness	רק	vain
לצון	scorn	—	
נומה	slumber	מאורה	a den
נפת	a honey-comb	מזוזה	a door-post
סוסה	the horse	מליצה	interpretation
סופה	a whirl-wind	מצוקה	a strait
עדה	testimony	מריבה	contention
עוגה	a cake	משובה	a turning back

## NOUNS FROM IRREGULAR VERBS.

תבואה	increase	תנומה	drowsiness
תבונה	understanding	תרומה	oblation
תמותה	death		

NOUNS OF FOUR OR FIVE LETTERS ARE, I.  
EITHER FROM KAL INTENSIVE BY DOUBLING  
ONE OR MORE OF THE RADICALS, *VIZ.*

The first. Root.

גלגל	a wheel	גלל
עפעף	an eye-lid	עפף
קדקד	the scalp	קדר

The second.

הגיג	meditation	הגה
זנון	fornication	זנה

The third.

חכלילות	redness	חכל
רענן	green	רען
שאנן	quiet	שאן

The first and second.

שעשוע	delight	שעה
תעתוע	error	תעה

The second and third.

אדמדם	red	אדם
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הפכפך	froward	הפך
חלקלק	slippery	חלק
צאצא	offspring	יצא

OR, 2. SUCH AS ARE OF FOREIGN DERIVATION  
OR COMPOUNDED.

ארגמן	purple	עכבר	a mouse
ברזל	iron	פרדס	a garden
זלעף	a storm	צפרדע	a frog

NUMERALS ARE, 1. CARDINALS.

אחד	m.	} one	שמונה	m.	} eight
אחת	f.		שמונה	f.	
שנים	m.	} two	תשעה	m.	} nine
שתים	f.		תשע	f.	
שלשה	m.	} three	עשר	m.	} ten
שלש	f.		עשרה	f.	
ארבעה	m.	} four	עשרים	twenty	
ארבע	f.		שלשים	thirty	
חמשה	m.	} five	ארבעים	forty	
חמש	f.		חמשים	fifty	
ששה	m.	} six	ששים	sixty	
שש	f.		שבעים	seventy	
שבעה	m.	} seven	שמנים	eighty	
שבע	f.		תשעים	ninety	

## CARDINAL AND ORDINAL NUMERALS.

מאה	}	one hundred
מאת		
מאתים		two hundred
שלש מאות		three hundred
אלף		a thousand
אלפים		two thousand
שלש אלפים		three thousand
שלשים אלף		thirty thousand
רבא		ten thousand
רבאתים		twenty thousand
שלש רבאות		thirty thousand

## 2. ORDINALS.

ראשון	first	ששי	sixth
שני	second	שביעי	seventh
שלישי	third	שמיני	eighth
רביעי	fourth	תשיעי	ninth
חמישי	fifth	עשירי	tenth

The Ordinals above ten do not differ from the Cardinals.

# A VOCABULARY

## OF

### HEBREW VERBS.

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#### REGULAR VERBS.

אבר	to perish	באש	to stink
אבל	to lament	בחר	to choose
אדם	to be red	בטח	to trust
אהב	to love	בטל	to cease
אחז	to lay hold of	בלע	to swallow
איב	to be an enemy	בער	to wax hot
אכל	to eat	בקע	to break
אלף	to learn	ברח	to flee
אמן	to nurse	גאל	to redeem
אמר	to say	גבר	to prevail
אנף	to be angry	גדל	to encrease
אנש	to be weak	גדר	to hedge about
אסף	to gather	גוע	to expire
אסר	to bind	גול	to snatch away
אשר	to go	גזר	to cut

## REGULAR VERBS.

גמל	to requite	חסר	to want
גמר	to perfect	חפר	to be ashamed
גנב	to steal	חפש	to search
געל	to lothe	חקר	to search
גרע	to lessen	חרד	to tremble
גרש	to cast out	חשב	to devise
דבק	to cleave to	חשך	to be dark
דבר	to speak	טבח	to slay
דלג	to leap over	טבל	to dip
דלק	to burn	טבע	to sink
דרך	to tread	טמא	to be unclean
דרש	to seek	טעם	to taste
הלך	to walk	טרף	to tear in pieces
הפך	to turn	כבש	to subdue
זכר	to remember	כפל	to double
זעק	to cry	כרת	to cut off
זקן	to grow old	כשל	to stumble
זרק	to sprinkle	כתב	to write
חבש	to bind up	כתש	to bray
חגר	to gird	לבש	to clothe
חדל	to cease	לחץ	to oppress
חטא	to sin	לטש	to sharpen
הלף	to change	לכד	to take
חמד	to desire	למד	to learn
חנך	to train up	לעג	to mock

## REGULAR VERBS.

לקח	to take	עטף	to clothe
לקט	to gather	עטר	to crown
מאס	to despise	עמד	to stand
מלא	to be full	עמק	to be deep
מנע	to refrain	עצר	to shut
מסד	to mingle	ערך	to dispose
מסר	to deliver	עתר	to beseech
מעד	to slide	פגע	to meet
מצא	to find	פור	to disperse
מרד	to rebel	פטר	to let out
מרט	to pluck out	פלט	to escape
משח	to anoint	פעל	to work
משך	to protract	פקד	to visit
משל	to govern	פרד	to separate
סבל	to carry	פרס	to divide
סגר	to shut	פרץ	to break
סחר	to traffic	פרש	to expound
סלח	to pardon	פרש	to spread forth
סמך	to sustain	פשט	to pull off
ספד	to lament	פשע	to transgress
סקל	to stone	פתח	to open
עבר	to pass	פתר	to interpret
עזב	to forsake	צבא	to fight
עזר	to help	צחק	to laugh
עטף	to cover	צלח	to prosper

## REGULAR VERBS.

צעק	to cry	שאף	to draw
צרף	to examine	שבע	to be full
קבץ	to gather togeth-	שבר	to break
קבר	to bury [er	שבת	to rest
קדר	to mourn	שגב	to be exalted
קטן	to be little	שהט	to slay
קרב	to draw near	שחק	to play
קרח	to smooth	שטח	to spread forth
קרע	to tear	שטף	to overflow
קריץ	to wink	שכב	to lie down
קשר	to bind	שכל	to be bereaved
רביץ	to lie down	שכל	to prosper
רגז	to tremble	שכר	to drink
רגל	to slander	שלה	to send
רגם	to stone	שלט	to rule
רגש	to rage	שלם	to be perfect
רכב	to ride	שלף	to draw out
רעב	to hunger	שמע	to hear
רעש	to be shaken	שמר	to keep
רצע	to bore [needle	שנא	to hate
רקם	to work with a	שפט	to judge
רקע	to stretch forth	שפך	to pour out
שאב	to draw	שפל	to be humble
שאג	to roar	שפר	to be fair
שאל	to request	שקד	to be diligent

## IRREGULAR VERBS.

שקט	to rest	חנה	to encamp
שרף	to burn	חסה	to trust
שתל	to plant	חרה	to be enraged
תאב	to desire	טעה	to err
תמד	to sustain	כהה	to darken
תפר	to sew together	כלה	to be finished
תפש	to take hold	כסה	to cover
תקע	to strike hard	כרה	to dig
		לוה	to borrow

## IRREGULAR VERBS.

## 1. ending in ה.

בזה	to despise	מחה	to blot out
בכה	to weep	מנה	to number
בלה	to wax old	נשה	to forget
בנה	to build	עטה	to clothe
גאה	to exalt	עלה	to go up
גלה	to journey	ענה	to answer
דמה	to be like	עשה	to make
הגה	to meditate	פרה	to redeem
הוה	to be	פנה	to look upon
הרה	to conceive	פתה	to be persuaded
זכה	to be pure	צלה	to roast
זרה	to disperse	צפה	to behold
חזה	to see	קוה	to wait for
חיה	to live	קנה	to possess
		קצה	to cut off
		קרה	to happen

## IRREGULAR VERBS.

ראה	to see	נגש	to draw near
ררה	to rule	נדה	to drive out
רוה	to be watered	נדה	to scatter
רמה	to throw down	נהם	to roar
רעה	to feed	נול	to flow
רפה	to be remiss	נזר	to separate
רצה	to be well pleased	נחל	to possess
שגה	to wander	נטל	to take up
שוה	to be alike	נטע	to plant
שחה	to swim	נטף	to drop
שחה	to bow [or from	נטש	to forsake
שעה	to look towards,	נמל	to circumcise
שתה	to drink	נסג	to lay hold of
תלה	to hang up	נסך	to pour out
תמה	to admire	נסע	to journey
תעה	to wander	נעם	to be pleasant
2. beginning with נ.		נפה	to blow
נאף	to commit adul-	נפל	to fall
נאץ	to despise [tery	נפץ	to scatter
נאק	to groan	נצר	to keep
נהג	to lead	נקב	to bore
נבל	to fall, or wither	נקם	to revenge
נגע	to touch	נשד	to bite
נגף	to hit against	נשף	to blow
		נשק	to kiss



## IRREGULAR VERBS.

נתן	to give	ירש	to inherit
נתין	to destroy	ישב	to sit
נתק	to tear off	ישן	to sleep
נתש	to extirpate		

4. having the second  
Radical doubled.

## 3. beginning with י.

יבש	to be dry	ארר	to curse
יגע	to be weary	בזז	to prey upon
יגר	to fear	בלל	to mingle to-
ידע	to know	גלל	to roll [gether
יחל	to hope	גנן	to protect
יהם	to grow hot	דלל	to weaken
יטב	to be good	דמם	to be silent
יכל	to be able	זכך	to be pure
ילד	to beget	חלל	to be wounded
ילך	to go	חמם	to be hot
יסד	to found	הנן	to pity
יסף	to add	חתת	to be broken
יסר	to instruct	כלל	to perfect
יעד	to appoint	כתת	to beat
יעץ	to counsel	לקק	to lick
יצר	to form	מדר	to measure
יקש	to lay snares	מסם	to be melted
ירא	to fear	משש	to handle
ירד	to go down	נדר	to flee

## IRREGULAR VERBS.

סבב	to go about	חוס	to spare
סכך	to cover	חוש	to hasten
סלל	to cast up	כון	to fit
עזז	to strengthen	לוט	to hide
עשש	to be worn away	לון	to pass the night
צרר	to bind	לויז	to scorn
קלל	to be light	לוש	to knead
רנן	to sing	מוג	to melt
שגג	to wander	מות	to shake, or nod
שלל	to rob	מול	to circumcise
שמם	to waste	מוש	to go back

5. having ך for the second  
Radical.

אור	to shine	מות	to die
בוא	to come	נוד	to wander
בון	to understand	נוח	to be quiet
בוש	to be ashamed	נום	to sleep
גול	to rejoice	נוס	to fly
גור	to sojourn	נוע	to wag
דום	to be silent	נוף	to drop
דון	to plead, judge	סוג	to go backward
דור	to dwell	סוך	to anoint
דוש	to thresh	סוף	to end
חול	to bring forth	סור	to go back
		עוף	to fly
		עור	to awake
		פויז	to be scattered

## IRREGULAR VERBS.

פוק	to stumble	תור	to search
צוד	to hunt	Verbs in Nepqed.	
צוק	to straiten [upon	נבא	to prophecy
צור	to straiten, press	נבהל	to be troubled
קוא	to vomit	נבט	to behold
קוט	to loath	נכלם	to be ashamed
קום	to rise	נלחם	to fight
קון	to be weary	נמלט	to be delivered
קור	to dig	נעתם	to be darkened
רוב	to contend	נצל	to be delivered
רוץ	to run	נצמד	to couple
רום	to be exalted	נרדם	to be asleep
רוש	to be poor	נשען	to lean upon
שוב	to return	נשקף	to behold
שוח	to bend	נתעב	to be abominable
שוח	to meditate	Verbs intensive.	
שוט	to run up and down	אוה	to desire
שוט	to turn aside	בקש	to seek
שום	to put	בשר	to tell
שוע	to cry aloud	גדף	to blaspheme
שוף	to bruise	דבר	to speak
שור	to sing	הלל	to praise
שור	to rule	זמר	to sing
שוש	to be glad		

## IRREGULAR VERBS.

חלל	to profane	רטש	to dash
הליץ	to deliver	רמה	to deceive
יחל	to hope	שבה	to commend
כבס	to wash	שבר	to wait upon
כפר	to expiate	שבר	to break
למד	to teach	שחת	to corrupt
מלל	to speak	שקץ	to detest

נדה to remove  
נחם to comfort

## VERBS OF FOUR LETTERS.

נחש to experience

By doubling the first  
Radical.

נצח to overcome

סלף to pervert

עות to pervert

גלגל to roll

ענה to afflict

כרכר to dance

עתד to prepare

סלסל to exalt

פלג to divide

קרקר to destroy

פלט to deliver

פלל to judge

By doubling the last.

פלס to ponder

רענן to be green

צוה to command

שאנן to be quiet

קבל to take

קדם to prevent

By repeating the first and  
second.

קטר to burn incense

קנא to envy

רחם to pity

שעשע to take delight in

## IRREGULAR VERBS.

By repeating the second	השכים	to rise early
and third.	השליך	to cast away
סחרחר	השמיד	to destroy
to pant	השקה	to give to drink

By taking ך after the  
manner of Oin gemi-  
natum.

From Verbs beginning  
with ך.

זורם	to overflow		
לושן	to slander	הטה	to bow
שופט	to judge	הכה	to smite
		הציל	to deliver
Of different Radicals		השיא	to deceive
כרבל	to clothe	השיג	to overtake
פרשן	to stretch out	השיק	to set on fire

Verbs in Hepqid.

From Verbs beginning  
with ך.

האכיל	to feed		
האמין	to believe	הוגה	to afflict
הבדיל	to divide	הודה	to give thanks
העלה	to bring up	הוכיח	to reprove
העתיק	to write out	הועיל	to profit
הצדיק	to justify	הוציא	to lead forth
השגיח	to behold	הורה	to teach
השכיל	to be prudent	הושיע	to save

## IRREGULAR VERBS.

From Verbs having ך for the second Radical.	From Verbs having י or ן for the second Ra- dical.
הביא to bring	הציץ to flower
המיר to change	הצית to set on fire
העיק to press	הריח to smell
הקיץ to awake	הריע to sound
הקיר to flow	הריק to empty

## A VOCABULARY

OF

## HEBREW PARTICLES.

אבוי	alas !	אחר	after
אבל	but	אחרי	after
אהה	alas !	אחרי כן	after this
או	or	אט	slowly
אוי	alas !	אי	where
אוייה	alas !	איך	how
אולי	perhaps	איכה	how
אולם	certainly	אין	not
אולם	nevertheless	איפה	where
אז	then	אך	only, but
אזי	then	אכן	truly
אה	alas !	אל	not, to, for
אחור	backwards	אלי	perhaps
אחורנית	backwards	אלי	towards
אחלי	O that !	אללי	alas

## HEBREW PARTICLES.

אם	if	באדין	then
אם אין	unless	באין	without
אם לא	but, unless	בגלל	{ for the sake of
אם לא כי	unless	ברי	on account of
אמן	be it so	בי	I pray
אמנה	truly	ביר	from, to, at
אמש	lately	בין	between
אן	whither?	בית	within
אנא	I pray	בכה	thus
אנה	whither?	בכך	afterwards
אף	also	בל	not
אף בל	neither	בלא	not, without
אף גם	although	בלעדי	{ without, beside
אפו	where? so, now	בלתי	not
אפוא	{ where? now, therefore	בלתי אם	unless
אפס	not, nothing	במאד מאד	{ most abundantly
אצל	at, near	במה	{ how, where- fore
אשר	because, since	במו	in, by
את	from, to, with	בעבור	so, that
ב	{ in, at, after, from, to, about, with, concerning, towards, by	בעד	for, in
		ברם	but



## HEBREW PARTICLES.

גם	also		
כי	although		
ה	{ initial, a, the, who, since, be- cause, in- terrogative	ו	{ and, or, then, before, but, with, until, now, there- fore, that is
ה	{ final, to, in- to, towards, in, upon	זולת	beside
הא	behold	חוץ	{ abroad, without
האח	ha ! ha !	חלף	instead of
האין	<i>nonne</i> ?	חנם	for nothing
האם	<i>nonne</i> ?	טרם	after
הבה	come, let us	יחד	together
הבה	grant me	יען	because
הה	alas !	כ	as, in, after
הו	alas !	כאין	almost
הוי	alas !	כאשר	as, after
היד	how ?	כבר	{ now, for- merly
הכי	whether ?	כה	thus
הן	behold	כי	because
הנה	hither	כי אם	but, but if
הרבה	much	כי גם	although
		כי מה	as long as
		כי על	therefore

## HEBREW PARTICLES.

כמו	as, when	מדוע	wherefore ?
כן	thus	מדי	from, when
ל	{ to, from,	מה	not, lest, why
	{ before, at,	מהר	quickly
	{ about	מול	to, opposite
	{ against, be-	מחר	to morrow
	{ fore, with,	מטה	below
	{ until, while	מי	{ who? how?
לא	not		{ any
לבד	{ alone, with-	מן	from
	{ out	מעט	a little
לו	if, I wish	מעל	above
לוא	not	מעם	from, before
לכן	therefore	מפה	hence, thence
למן	from	מפני	from, before
למען	that, so that	מפני אשר	because
מ	{ from, before,	מצד	out of
	{ without, at,	מקדם	anciently
	{ about, to,	מקץ	after
	{ against	מקרב	from
מאד	very much	משם	thence
מאז	{ from that	מתוך	from, out, of
	{ time	מתי	when
מבית	within	נא	I pray
מבלי	without	נגד	before

## HEBREW PARTICLES.

נכה	from, before	פתאום	suddenly
סביב	round, about	קבל	before
עבר	{ over, on this side	קדם	{ before, the east
עד	{ even to, as yet	ראה	behold
עד אין	without	רב	much, very
עד אם	until	רבת	very much
עד אנה	as long as	רגע	suddenly
עד אשר	until	ריקם	{ without a cause
עד כן לא	not as yet	רק	only, perhaps
עוד	without	ש	{ who, whom, which, until, when, for, so, that
על	above		
על אשר	because		
על כן	therefore	שבע	often
עם	with	שם	there
עמדי	with me	שמה	there
עקב	because	שמץ	a little
עתה	now, when	שקר	{ without a cause
פה	here		
פן	lest	תחת	under
פנים	before	תחת אשר	because
פנימה	within	תמול	yesterday
פעם	{ once, some- times	תמול שלשם	before



## A SHORT INTRODUCTION

TO

THE READING OF HEBREW WITH THE VOWEL

POINTS.

THE Elements of Hebrew Reading, and the Rudiments of Hebrew Grammar, without points, will be followed by the publication of the same Elements and Rudiments with points. As a prelude to the method of reading Hebrew with points, I have subjoined this and the following pages. Though the Hebrew text of the Old Testament may be understood without the points, because *persons*, *genders*, and *numbers* are distinguished by the *letters*; yet the use of the points gives a greater distinction in the sense, and beauty in the sound; is indispensable to a critical knowledge of the language; and is the only authentic evidence of its *ancient* pronunciation. In the following page, the vowels are expressed by their *figures* and

*powers*, and not by their Hebrew names. The Hebrew terms *kamets*, *kibbuts*, &c. are not more necessary in Hebrew grammar, especially in the commencement of the study, than *onoma*, *rhema*, *epirrhemata*, &c. in Greek grammar.

## THE VOWEL POINTS.

Long	a	ֿ	הֿ	lā, as <i>a</i> in <i>call</i> .
	e	ֿ	הֿ	lē
	i	ֿ	הֿ	lī, as <i>ee</i> in <i>bee</i> .
	o	ֿ	הֿ	lō
	u	ֿ	הֿ	lū, as <i>oo</i> in <i>food</i> .
Short	a	ֿ	הֿ	lă
	e	ֿ	הֿ	lē
	i	ֿ	הֿ	lī
	o	ֿ	הֿ	lō
	u	ֿ	הֿ	lū
Very short	e	ֿ	הֿ	lē
Compound	a	ֿ	הֿ	lă
	e	ֿ	הֿ	lē
	o	ֿ	הֿ	lō

Doubled letters have the point (·) in them, as בּ, bb.

בּ is a simple syllable, בֿבּ is a mixed or compound syllable. When a vowel is followed by a

doubled letter, it is a mixed syllable, as רִנָּה נְ belonging to each syllable. The vowel (ַ) has two sounds, ā and ǝ. It is pronounced like ǝ in mixed syllables ; as כֹּל kol, רִנָּה ron-nu ;\* and in simple syllables before (ַ), also before (ִ) without an accent.

The letter ך has three sounds ; it is ō when pointed thus, ךּ ; and ū when thus, ךְ ; and v or w when without these points.

The shortest ֵ (ִ) is not pronounced after another short vowel, as in לָמַדְתָּ, ā, ǎ, ֵ, ā, lamadta, *thou learnedst* ; nor at the end of a word, as in לָמַדְתָּ, ā, ǎ, ֵ, ֵ, lamadt, *thou learnedst* (fem.). But it is pronounced at the beginning of words, and after a long vowel ; also after another (ִ) in the middle of a word, and under a doubled letter.

### EXERCISE.

לָמַד, ā, ǎ, lamad ; לָמַדְהָ, ā, ֵ, ā, lamedah ;  
לָמַדְתָּ, ā, ǎ, ֵ, ā, lamadta ; לָמַדְתָּ, ā, ǎ, ֵ, ֵ, la-

---

\* If aw (the sound of a in call) be not protracted, but intercepted quickly by the tongue. it takes a sound like o in collect.

madt ; לַמַּדְתִּי, ā, ă, ě, ī, lamadti ; לַמַּדְוּ, ā ě, ū, lamedu ; לַמַּדְתֶּם ě, ă, ě, ě, lemadtem ; לַמַּדְתֶּן, ě, ă, ě, ě, lemadten ; לַמַּדְנִי, ā, ă, ě, ū, lamadnu.

The vowel points are of great antiquity : how great, is a subject of dispute among learned men ; some contending that they are coeval with the letters, and others, that they are not more ancient than the commencement of the sixth century.

Whether they express the pronunciation of the remotest times, when Hebrew was a vernacular language ; or were invented to regulate the pronunciation, when Hebrew ceased to be vernacular, is also a subject of dispute. There is a singular *uniformity*, in one respect, in the use of the vowel points, which favours the latter opinion. For instance, all verbs, regular and irregular, in the 3d sing. pret. masc. Kal, and not having ך or ם for the second radical, are *dissyllables*, and have the *same vowels*, (with very few exceptions,) either long or short, in both syllables, that is, ā, ă, or ā, ā. If they end in ך or ם, they have generally a long ā in each syllable, as בָּרָא, ā, ā, bara, *he created* ; אָבָה, ā, ā, abah, *he was willing*. If they end in any other letter, they have generally a long ā in the first syllable, and a short ă in the next, as אָבַד, ā, ă, abad, *he perished* ; נָתַן, ā, ă, nathan,



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Succeeding immediately to the body of the work, is a complete SCHEME of our author's ETYMOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION, exhibiting every Primitive, and its proper *family*, exactly in the order in which they are arranged in the original work, but divested of all criticism and illustration, which the alphabetical department supplies. Thus his etymological *Principles*, for which, as an etymologist, Damm is most to be commended, are clearly and strikingly developed. And as the supposed Primitive is specially quoted with every Derivative in the body of the Lexicon,—while the connexion between the two parts is made apparent, and reference facilitated,—even where the author may have erred, the riper philology of the present day may gather many valuable hints and directions.

Our author's "PARS REALIS," or Vocabulary of Proper Names, follows, and the only respect in which it differs from the original is the incorporation with each article of all references found in the Index.

The whole is concluded by the "APPENDIX NONNULLORUM PHILOLOGICORUM," and brief "APPENDIX INDICIS;" neither of which seemed susceptible of any improved arrangement.

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*he gave*; יָלַךְ, ā, ă, yalak, *he went*. In Latin and Greek there is an endless variety in the vowels of the third person preterite, as ă, ā, ĭ, in *amavit*; ō, ā, ĭ, in *donavit*; ǒ, ŭ, ĭ, in *docuit*; ě, ů, ĭ, in *decutit*; ē, ĭ, in *legit*; ĭ, ĭ, in *bibit*; &c.

These general rules of Hebrew pronunciation being known, a considerable part of the difficulty of reading with points is overcome. From these radical forms the points are changed, that is, the vowel sounds vary, by the increase of words through gender, number, affixes, regimen, and accent, as לָמַד, lamad, *he learned*; לָמְדָה, lame-dah, *she learned*; לָמְדוּ, lamedu, *they learned*; דָּבַר, dabar, *a word*; דִּבְרֵי אֱלֹהִים, debar Elohim, *the word of God*; דִּבְרִים, debarim, *words*; דִּבְרֵי אֱלֹהִים,\* dibre Elohim, *the words of God*. לָמְדָה, if it had not an accent before (:), would be pronounced lomdah, the long ā (τ) before an unaccented (:) taking the sound of ǒ.

The rules for the changing of the points occupy a large part of grammar, but the changes are more easily learned by paradigm and practice, than by rule.

---

\* Yod at the end of דִּבְרֵי, dibre, is not pronounced, it not being accompanied with its own vowel point.

## SECOND EXERCISE.

## PRETERITE.

- ַ	ă ā	לָמַד	lāmăd
ַ ְ ַ	ā ě ā	לָמַדָּה	lāmădāh
ַ ְ ַ ַ	ā ě ă ā	לָמַדְתָּ	lāmădtā
ַ ְ ַ ַ	ě ě ă ā	לָמַדְתָּ	lāmădt
ְ ְ ַ ַ	ī ě ă ā	לָמַדְתִּי	lāmădtī
ְ ְ ַ ַ	ū ě ā	לָמַדְתִּי	lāmădū
ְ ְ ַ ַ	ě ě ă ě	לָמַדְתֶּם	lēmădtēm
ְ ְ ַ ַ	ě ě ă ě	לָמַדְתֶּן	lēmădtēn
ְ ְ ַ ַ	ū ě ă ā	לָמַדְתֶּן	lāmădnū

## FUTURE.

ְ ְ ַ	ō ě ī	יִלְמֹד	yilmōd
ְ ְ ַ	ō ě ī	תִּלְמֹד	tilmōd
ְ ְ ַ	ō ě ī	תִּלְמֹד	tilmōd
ְ ְ ַ ַ	ī ě ě ī	תִּלְמֹדִי	tilmědī
ְ ְ ַ ַ	ō ě ě	אִלְמֹד	ělmōd
ְ ְ ַ ַ	ū ě ě ī	יִלְמֹדִי	yilmědū
ְ ְ ַ ַ	ā ě ō ě ī	תִּלְמֹדְנָה	tilmōděnāh
ְ ְ ַ ַ	ū ě ě ī	תִּלְמֹדִי	tilmědū
ְ ְ ַ ַ	ā ě ō ě ī	תִּלְמֹדְנָה	tilmōděnāh
ְ ְ ַ ַ	ō ě ī	נִלְמֹד	nilmōd

## IMPERATIVE.

י :	ō ě	לְמֹד	lěmōd
י :	ī ě ĭ	לְמֹדִי	lěmdĭ
י :	ū ě ĭ	לְמֹדוּ	lěmdū
י :	ā ě ō ě	לְמֹדְנָה	lěmōdĕnāh

## INFINITIVE.

י :	ō ě	לְמֹד	lěmōd
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THE END.











